FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 AUGUST 1985

Libya

Arab unity can only be achieved by force, and Libya will be the first to support any Arab nation capable of using force to establish unity, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said in a speech to military cadets broadcast by Tripoli radio. He said the use of such force would be an "internal matter" even if it constituted a war, because the Arab homeland is "one people, one nation, one homeland, torn up and divided, which has the right to unite." Referring to the Gulf of Sidra, the leader said the only way to make the Gulf an integrated part of Libya is by displaying force that "terrifies" America. Al-Qadhdhafi said Libya will "punish" any Arab leader who pays an official visit to the United States, though he did not specifically refer to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba's recent visit to Washington and Libya's expulsion of over 25,000 Tunisian workers. Meanwhile, Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki said Palestinian workers will not be deported from Libya due to their "special circumstances," according to an interview with the Lebanese paper *AL-ANWAR* cited by JANA. As for Egyptian workers, MENA reported that Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid urged the ILO director to intercede with Libyan authorities to guarantee their rights.

Israel: Military Operations, Security Policy

The Israeli Navy has captured a boat containing Fatah terrorists who intended to carry out an attack in the Galilee, Jerusalem radio announced citing the IDF spokesman. The vessel was apprehended en route to Sidon the night of 24 August and it contained Fatah men who trained in Algeria, as well as two crew members who are citizens of a Western country. Earlier, the IDF spokesman confirmed that Israeli troops carried out search operations in Lebanese villages west of the Galilee panhandle 28 August, disclosing in a statement reported by the radio that the IDF arrested "suspicious" persons and seized Katyushas and other weapons during operations in three villages. Noting that the searches were in the area from which Katyushas were recently fired into Israel, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told the radio that the IDF operation was designed to make it clear to the Amal Movement that Israel will not tolerate any extension of the struggle over the security zone into Israel. The commander of the IDF Northern Command accused Syria of being behind terrorist attacks from Lebanon, according to IDF radio. As for the PLO presence in Jordan, Defense Minister Rabin warned in a Jerusalem television interview that the establishment of the organization's "planning and operations command" in Amman gives it the opportunity to be "very close" to Palestinians on both sides of the Jordan River.

Lebanon

The Amal Movement is massing men and artillery in the Al-Biqa' and Afqa regions in preparation for a "military adventure," Voice of Lebanon radio maintained. The radio also accused Amal of continuing to hold 21 Christians kidnapped at Amal roadblocks. As for the political situation, the Voice of Lebanon described the meeting between Sulayman Franjiyah, Camille Sham'un, and Charles Hilu as "extremely significant," noting that the three former presidents reaffirmed their commitment to the allocation of political positions on the sectarian basis defined in the 1943 National Pact. They also rejected proportional representation for the Chamber of Deputies, a demand that was voiced in the National Union Front's 6 August program.

Syria

Syrian, Iranian, and Libyan foreign ministers discussed the possibility of purchasing nuclear weapons to confront the Israeli nuclear threat during their recent meeting in Damascus, according to a Radio Monte Carlo report citing the Lebanese newspaper *AL-SHARQ*. Monitored Syrian, Iranian, and Libyan sources have not been observed to report talks on obtaining nuclear arms. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio's Arabic service accused participants in the Damascus meeting of "propagating falsehoods" about the growing Israeli nuclear capability, adding that Israel has always asserted it will not be the first to bring nuclear weapons to the Middle East.

PLO Affairs

A statement issued by the Fatah Revolutionary Council at the end of its 25 August session in Tunis denounced the United States' policy of "prevarication" and its attempts to "destroy" the joint Jordanian-Palestinian initiative. The statement, broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio, also stressed the need for "further armed escalation" against Israel.

Iran-Kuwait

The Tehran daily *ETTELA'AT* sharply attacked Kuwait in an editorial cited by IRNA, contending that Kuwait's "collaboration" with Iraq and its "torture and expulsion" of Iranians are tantamount to a "declaration of war" on Iran and are cause for Iran to reconsider its policy of "good-neighborly relations" with the Kuwaiti Government.

Pakistan

Benazir Butto, leader of the outlawed Pakistan People's Party, was placed under house arrest 29 August and served with a 90-day detention order, AFP reported. Bhutto described her arrest as "another victory for the democratic forces and a political defeat for the rulers," adding that she and party members will continue their struggle to end martial law.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat: Syria 'Aborted' Efforts To End Gulf War

JN291000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0858 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Aug (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has revealed that his efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war would have realized something had Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad not aborted them. In a statement to the magazine *ALIF BA'* issued here today, 'Arafat said that in 1984, through the Islamic good offices committee, he presented certain concepts as a preliminary step in this direction, but Damascus was behind Iran's rejection of these concepts. He said: I was surprised when Iran rejected these concepts while Iranian President Khamene'i was visiting Damascus. Thus all my efforts were in vain.

Addressing himself to the Iranian rulers, 'Arafat said: I gave you honest advice, but your friend — meaning Hafiz al-Asad — wants the war to continue and wants fighting to continue in southern Lebanon and the camps.

Referring to the destruction of the Khark Island by the Iraqi Air Force, 'Arafat said that the blow dealt to Iran at Khark will have a fundamental effect.

Alluding to news agency reports that he is suffering from an incurable disease, 'Arafat asked: Can there be anyone behind this but Syria? He added that Syrian intelligence is behind these reports. Syria has reached such a stage of bankruptcy that it has only my health to talk about. The leaders are bankrupt from the national and pan-Arab viewpoints. He added: They have even forgotten our current fateful issues, which are more important and momentous than persons or individuals. He said: I tell these people in a loud voice: You will be consumed by your own fury.

Referring to the Syrian president's dispatch of a PLO dissident delegation to Tehran recently, including Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Ahmad Jibril, 'Arafat said: They represent their misery and corruption. He adeed: By sending a dissident delegation to Tehran or holding a suspect meeting in Damascus, they think they are counteracting the Casablanca summit.

He asserted that the Casablanca summit witnessed an important development; that is, no one can impose a suspect veto on an Arab nation's meeting. He held the Damascus rulers responsible for everything that is happening in Lebanon and said that these rulers have transformed Lebanon into a veritable inferno.

'Arafat Discusses Arab Summit, Murphy Visit

PM281330 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 24 Aug 85 p 5

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Ahmad Nafi' in Amman; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: When do you think you will visit Cairo?

Answer: Sooner than you think, I hope. I will be very happy to visit Cairo because I understand the strategic link between the PLO and Egypt. When I speak of Egypt, I mean the civilization, history, people, and government, with special emphasis on my relations with President Husni Mubarak in particular and the rest of the brothers. We must coordinate our steps in the face of the serious challenges confronting the Arab nation. These are challenges of survival: To be or not to be.

Question: What does the chart of Arab action look like after the extraordinary summit conference?

Answer: The importance of that conference lies in the fact that it was held despite all the abortive attempts made by many sides to prevent Arab reunion and consensus. I must also point out the significance of one particular resolution which was in fact a turning point. I am referring to the support, expressed for the first time with such clarity and frankness, for an international conference attended by the Soviet Union, the United States, the other permanent members of the Security Council, the PLO, and the other parties concerned.

Question: But the conference statement was lukewarm on the question of the camps war?

Answer: Let us not forget that the most important aspects of the conference were not only what was mentioned in the statement but also included the discussions held throughout and the stress on the resolutions of the ministerial council's session held on 8 and 9 August. The summit conference confirmed the ministerial council's resolutions. The most important of these resolutions were the call for an end to the aggression against the camps, rejection of the current plot against the Palestinians, reconstruction of the camps, support for their inhabitants by all possible means, and work at the Arab, Islamic, and international levels in the interest of this cause, which is a very sensitive issue to the Arab nation.

Question: Despite all that, the camps war has not stopped.

Answer: Most regrettably this is so. As I have said, the plot against the Palestinian and Lebanese people is continuing.

Question: What steps should be taken to ward off that danger?

Answer: I will continue my efforts in accordance with the PNC resolutions on this matter. We reject the current sectarian conspiracy in Lebanon and we will protect the Palestinian camps by all means. As far as the Arab nation is concerned I will continue my Arab contacts at all levels to reactivate the issue. I am not pessimistic about what is going on in the region. The darker the night the closer the dawn.

Question: How do you view Richard Murphy's activity against this background of Arab affairs which cannot be ignored — in relation to the Palestinian question, that is?

Answer: I do not fight for the sake of fighting. I fight for a political objective. When I went to the United Nations in 1974, I told the international community that I was carrying an olive branch in one hand and a gun in the other. We have not changed that position since then. I do not ignore any settlement possibility however small, but on the other hand I do not build sand castles. I am not fooled by the U.S. procrastination and I am under no illusions regarding the U.S. alignement with Israel as reflected

in the U.S. support for the occupation including all kinds of military, financial, and diplomatic aid. That understanding has been the basis of my handling of what I call the U.S. maneuver from the very beginning. I see it as a maneuver. They thought that the Palestinians would be intransigent, but we showed flexibility, but not excessively, on the basis of the fixed principles laid down by the Palestinian leadership during the Baghdad meeting last April.

Question: Do you not believe that Murphy's visit to the region is in itself a positive move denoting an interest in the issue?

Answer: I am sorry to say no. It is a kind of procrastination and timewasting because the U.S. Administration was embarrassed because it reneged on the promises it had given some Arab leaders. Thank God the U.S. Administration did not make me any promises. I have never for one moment believed its false promises. This is just an attempt to keep the region preoccupied and renege on promises.

Question: Do you mean that the results are so far unsatisfactory or do you mean that the U.S. mission is at an end?

Answer: I was not the one who initiated the U.S. mission. They started it and they are the ones whose statements and declarations are confused. They have committed grave mistakes; for example they handed Israel the list of the names of Palestinian candidates to join the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, which is considered a violation of the diplomatic tradition between them and the Arab states.

Question: It was noticed that in his statement after his talks in the region Murphy left the door open.

Answer: That was simply a repetition of the famous carrot story. (He was referring to the carrot left dangling from a stick above the head of a donkey to keep him moving and running after it).

Question: What is the aim of the U.S. maneuver?

Answer: U.S. policy seems to have fallen victim to Israeli blackmail. That is one of the obvious reasons for the procrastination, but at any rate this is a question which the U.S. President should perhaps answer because what has happened ran contrary to the promises he gave the Jordanian Government.

Question: The U.S. side makes its willingness to talk to the PLO conditional on the latter's recognition of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Answer: I have this question for the whole world to answer: Would any side agree to negotiations with prior conditions? That is my only answer.

Question: Do you not believe that the situation calls for more Arab efforts to change the U.S. attitude?

Answer: It seems that the United States has a scheme it is determined to pursue, but we would welcome any move by anyone capable of talking to them.

Question: You have said that Murphy is trying to blackmail the Palestinians and Jordanians. Is he likely to succeed in doing that?

Answer: There is a Jordanian-Palestinian understanding. The U.S. maneuver has failed to break it and it will never be able to break it.

Fatah Council Issues Statement on Routine Session

GF281828 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The Fatah Revolutionary Council has issued the following communique:

The Fatah Revolutionary Council held a routine session on 25 August 1985. The council heard a full and comprehensive report from the Central Committee on the general political situation; the moves in the Palestinian, Arab, and international fields; the escalation in the armed struggle in the occupied territories; and the confrontation to the schemes of the Syrian regime and its agents against Lebanon, the Lebanese people, and its unity, and against the Palestinian issue, the Palestinian revolution, and its legitimacy.

The Fatah Revolutionary Council highly regarded the achievement attained by convening the Arab summit conference in Casablanca designed to discuss the attacks against the Palestinian camps, to confirm the resolutions of the Arab League Ministerial Council, which met on 8-9 June 1985, and to confirm Arab adherence to previous Arab summit resolutions. The Arab summit resolutions came to emphasize the inalienable Arab position concerning support for the Palestinian issue and its legitimate leadership, represented by the PLO. The summit's assertion of the need to adhere to agreements forged between the PLO and Lebanon exposed the Damascus agreement and efforts by the Syrian regime to exceed Palestinian legitimacy. The Arab summit conference's emphasis on the importance of an international conference — with the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States — constituted a blow to imperialist and Zionist plans, which still hold to the theory of confrontation in isolation and to separate agreements similar to the Camp David plot.

The council denounced the U.S. policy of prevarication and its exposed attempts to fracture Palestinian-Jordanian and Palestinian-Arab relations in order to implement its own plans, and moreover to destroy the joint Jordanian-Palestinian effort. The summit resolution also exposed the position of the Damascus rulers who tried to distort the summit conference goals. The results proved that defeatism is present only in their minds. The council highly regarded the steadfastness of our people and our heroes, and the heroes of the Lebanese people and the equally steadfast Lebanese masses, who together confront the efforts of the Syrian regime and its surrogates to resume their machinations with new infighting among brothers and comrades of the same trench. The council saluted the masses of our people in the occupied territories and the splendid firmness of the confrontation demonstrated by the escalation of the armed struggle in the face of Zionism and the efforts to cement Zionism's roots through the aggravation of settlements and by

unleashing its armed civil gangs against the masses of our people in the occupied territories.

The council emphasized that further armed escalation, further steadfastness and sacrifices, and further national and revolutionary cohesion in struggle is the guaranteed path toward imminent victory. Long live free and Arab Palestine. Glory and immortality to our martyrs. The revolution will continue until victory has been attained.

KUWAIT

Paper Lashes Out at Tripartite Alliance

LD281054 Kuwait KUNA in English 0931 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 28 (KUNA) — A Kuwaiti newspaper regretted in an editorial Wednesday the current division and differences in the Arab world and lashed out at the alliance recently announced between Libya, Syria and Iran. *AL-RA'Y AL-'AAM* daily expressed belief that the current Arab differences are what really protect Israel's borders making those difference the "permanent ally to Israel."

Speaking about the tripartite alliance between Tehran, Tripoli and Damascus, the newspaper said it is directed not only against Iraq "but also indirectly against the Gulf capitals without exceptions." The paper added that Iran is making a fuss over the 300 Iranians who were deported from Kuwait for violating residence law while at the same time hailing the expelling of thousands of Arab workers from Libya.

Speaking about the sufferings of the Palestine people who were the targets of the shelling of Amal Movement in Lebanon last June and are currently suffering the atrocious practices of the Israeli occupation army and the Israeli settlers, the paper said these people are still "on the cross of their cause which is full of nails of the regimes (Arab regimes) and their instruments."

SAUDI ARABIA

King Receives Visiting Algerian Foreign Minister

GF290602 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The guardian of the two holy mosques, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, received in Jeddah this evening Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, who is visiting the kingdom to perform the pilgrimage.

Correction to King's Speech to Hajj Groups

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "King Addresses Hajj Groups, Discusses Gulf War," published in the 28 August Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT on page C 1, second column, second paragraph, first line:

...we have witnessed in Lebanon the blazing fire...(supplying dropped phrase "in Lebanon")

YAR

YAR Group Departs for Parliamentary Meetings

GF281322 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1240 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Sanaa, 28 Aug (WAKH) — A delegation of the YAR Constituent People's Assembly, led by 'Abdallah al-Anisi, secretary general of the YAR Constituent People's Assembly, left for Ottawa today to attend meetings of the international parliamentary conference to be held in the Canadian capital from 2-7 September.

Mr al-Anisi said that the YAR delegation to the conference will participate in activities within the framework of the Arab parliamentary group to support and unify Arab projects presented to the conference.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,940

JN281627 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,940 issued by the Armed Forces General Comamnd on 28 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With relentless persistence and resolution, our triumphant forces continued their heroic activities in all the operational sectors, confirming their strength and ability to strike at the forces of the evil despotic clique wherever it exists.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Using artillery and various other types of weapons, our forward units delivered vehement, concentrated strikes against the enemy positions, engineering works, and some fortified targets in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, inflicting losses in men and equipment and disrupting the enemy's engineering works. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy infantry position was destroyed and its elements killed.

2. Some enemy troops were spotted opposite our forward positions in the I Army Corps northern sector. Our forces opened fire on them, killing six and forcing the rest to flee.

3. Our forward units delivered effective and impetuous strikes against the enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles in the II Army Corps central sector, inflicting losses in equipment and hardware. One ammunition depot was burned and one enemy soldier was killed.

4. One of our patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector brought weapons and equipment the enemy had left in no-man's-land in previous battles. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy 106-mm gun was destroyed.

5. One enemy firing position was destroyed in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector.

6. One enemy raft was destroyed in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 August 1985

Husayn Voices Support for Tunisia Against Libya

JN281421 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Tunis, 28 Aug (INA) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba received here today a verbal message from President Saddam Husayn related to the recent serious developments between Tunisia and Libya following the Libyan regime's expulsion of thousands of Tunisian workers and Al-Qadhdhafi's threat to use force against Tunisia. The message was conveyed by Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, President Saddam Husayn's envoy and Foreign Ministry under secretary, who met with the Tunisian president today.

The Iraqi official said that President Saddam Husayn had sent him to his brother Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba in order to convey a verbal message strongly expressing Iraq's solidarity, both the leadership's and the people's, with Tunisia against the challenges facing it, which are contrary to the pan- Arab bonds. He added that the message stresses the need to abide by the principles of Arab fraternity and Arab solidarity in relations among the Arab countries and denounces the attempts to threaten, blackmail, and interfere in others' internal affairs being made by some sides that are violating the principles of Arabism and that are known for their deviationist stands and reckless behavior.

He added that President Bourguiba had asked him to convey his greetings and thanks to his brother, President Saddam Husayn, as well as his profound appreciation for his brotherly initiative and solidarity with Tunisia despite the war with Iran. He indicated that President Bourguiba had reaffirmed Tunisia's solidarity with and support for Iraq in its war with Iran, expressing his pride in Iraq's heroic war actions.

Following his meeting with the Tunisian president, Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis met separately with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Foreign Minister Beji Caid al-Sebsi and discussed with them the Libyan regime's recent expulsion of thousands of Tunisian workers.

AL-HAWADITH Interviews Shi'ite Council Member

PM291010 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
23 Aug 85 pp 12-14

[Interview with Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, by Bar'iah 'Alam al-Din in Beirut; date not specified]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: Your plan for "numerical democracy" [dimuqratiyah 'adaddiyah] met with a cool reception from some and support from some others. Yet others have rejected it for sectarian and political reasons, including the belief that direct election of the president by the people is an attempt to place the presidency in the future in the hands of the Islamic majority, especially the Shi'ite majority. What is your answer to these reactions so far?

Shams al-Din: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The negative or reserved attitudes shown toward the plan for numerical democracy, which is based on the principle of consultation [shura], are due to a variety of reasons. We have respected and appreciated all the answers that have been received — those in favor, those who approve, or those who are not in favor and have reservations. I believe that the expression of reserve or rejection is not due to a common reason. Rather it is due to various reasons, including those you mentioned in your question: They are due to misunderstanding or a misreading of the plan. This plan does not favor the Shi'ites or the Muslims; rather it favors the Lebanese people or the Lebanese citizens and the great majority that is supposed to have the say in the matter of choosing the suitable regime and the type of government that emanates from it.

To accuse the plan of paving the way for the Shi'ites to become the rulers is wrong. The Shi'ites are not the majority of Lebanese; the Shi'ites are the biggest community in Lebanon but they are not the Lebanese majority. As for the Muslims, yes; altogether they do represent the majority in Lebanon. But we are sure that this majority will not be one solid bloc; some of them will join a particular Christian line and some Christians will join a particular nationalist or Lebanese line. We were the first to fight against the idea of priviliged communities; how then can we accept the idea of the hegemony of communities? If the Shi'ites were seeking to be the number one privileged in this regime, they would be an Islamic copy of the Maronites, in which case corruption would continue. We should build and there should exist a multi-affiliated majority countered by a multi-affiliated minority. This is on the one hand.

On the other hand, there is the point which you did not raise in your question but which I would like to clarify, namely that the majority will rule the minority. We too did not have this in mind when we called for the principle of consultation, by which we generally mean the principle of public referendum. When we observed that the government machinery should be balanced, that is between being presidential and being parliamentarian, with several and varied control bodies at many levels, we had in mind effective participation in government by the minority as well so that it will not become isolated.

AL-HAWADITH: Can we consider the plan as a substitute for the Shi'ite working paper?

Shams al-Din: In our view all the past reform papers, including that of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, are part of Lebanese political history and have been superseded by events. The working paper of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council is like all the other papers. It was put forward in 1955 and, God be my witness, it was very, very sincere and stemmed from a very high sense of responsibility toward all the Lebanese. It was proposed with a view to bringing about reforms as well and was suitable for that time.

AL-HAWADITH: Following the talks about the camps war, do you believe that the predictions by some people about striking at the camps in Sidon and the south are likely to come true?

Shams al-Din: With regard to the camps war, which we called the camps sedition, we repudiated it and considered it sedition and a catastrophe for everybody. We said we cannot take part in it except in the efforts to bring about a cease-fire and reconciliation. This was the result of a major trap; the outcome will continue to weigh heavily on our hearts and minds. We did condemn this war, but naturally this does not mean that we in any way accept or condone a particular Palestinian trend, namely the trend that adopts the principle of negotiations with the Americans and of striving to create a new formula such as the Jordanian-Palestinian accord in Amman. We never view this with satisfaction or tolerate it. We believe that this is the worst thing that has faced the Palestinian problem. Putting all Arab regional conflicts aside, we believe that any softening or so-called flexibility in dealing with the Palestinian problem as far as the Americans and the Israelis are concerned is a great danger to this cause, to the Palestinian people, to the Muslims, and to the Arabs. This is because we believe that the United States will give nothing and Israel will take everything. Any Arab or Palestinian concession will be faced with Israeli intransigence and with a new devious U.S. trick.

AL-HAWADITH: Is it possible to believe that the camps war in Lebanon is over?

Shams al-Din: Yes, I reckon it is over.

AL-HAWADITH: The question of relations with the Palestinians is today regarded as a principal point in the current dialogue in Lebanon. How do you want these relations to be? Are they to be specified in agreements such as the Cairo agreement or should we go back to prior to the Cairo agreement with regard to maintaining security in the camps, or to the military alliance agreement [not further specified]? Or should the camps be moved from Beirut and the south to al-Biqa' and the north?

Shams al-Din: I believe that in the present condition of the Lebanese state it is unrealistic to talk about agreements. Who is going to agree with whom? For this reason, it is preferable not to raise this point at present. Of course, the time will come when it will be raised. With regard to the war in general I would say:

First, the Palestinians are in Lebanon in accordance with the present and historical Lebanese will. That is, they did not come

here against the will of the Lebanese Government or people. At that time they came with the approval of the Lebanese Government and people and lived in various parts of Lebanon.

We do not accept any jeopardization of the safety, dignity, freedom, and prosperity of the Palestinians in Lebanon. With regard to the armed Palestinian presence, there are specific calculations for it among the Lebanese. There is a consensus among the Lebanese, and particularly the Muslims in Beirut, in the south, in al-Biqa', and in the north that there should be no return to the state that existed before the Israeli occupation in the summer of 1982.

In this regard there should be one single security for everybody. This security is to be ensured by the state through its various organs that are trusted by everybody and are strong and capable. The problem here is that the state in its present condition does not have a trusted and capable force. Although a trusted force, which is, generally, the internal security forces, does exist, it is incapable. And although a capable force exists, namely the army, it is not trusted by all the parties. Therefore, there is no organ that is capable of ensuring security for everybody. This is the predicament.

We believe that the Damascus formula which resulted from the Islamic plenary meeting in Damascus last month is the suitable formula for overcoming this predicament. This formula, although incomplete, addresses itself to this problem. It is not a permanent formula, but it meets this necessity until such time as it becomes possible to create security organs that are officially controlled by the state and are trusted and capable.

For this reason we say that everybody should exert efforts and strive for the success of the Damascus agreement formula with regard to the security aspect. I would like to stress that this would be beneficial for the present conditions because the Syrian initiative in this regard is fundamental and necessary. It was a very responsible initiative and in fact would guarantee the success of this plan.

AL-HAWADITH: What should the framework of Lebanon's ties with Syria be? Economic, political, and military treaties or some sort of federal unity? When should this take place and under what regime?

Shams al-Din: First of all, there is a pledge which we must see clearly. The Lebanese republic has three boundaries. One boundary is the Mediterranean, the second is occupied Palestine, and the third is the boundaries with Syria. Therefore, there is a link with Syria. The sea is the sea. Israel is an absolute enemy, an enemy of our existence. We will never contemplate relations with Israel. Relations might be established against our will, but we will not accept them. This is one point. The other point is the human link with Syria. There is hardly any family or a community in Lebanon, be it Muslim or Christian, that does not have kinship ties with Syria from its north to its south. Syria is Lebanon's only window to the Arab world and non-Arab Asia.

I always like to say that Syria is a Lebanese necessity and Lebanon is a Syrian necessity. As how these relations in the political, military, security, and economic fields are to be translated, is not the subject of detailed discussion at present as far as I am concerned. This matter must be considered and a suitable organizational formula must be worked out for it. Lebanon exists and so does Syria; Lebanon has its entity and characteristics and Syria has its entity and characteristics.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your opinion of the hijacking of the American airliner and how do you appraise its results on the Islamic, Lebanese, and world levels?

Shams al-Din: We regard hijacking in general, whether the kidnapping of individuals or the hijacking of planes, with disapproval. We regard such actions as wrong and a mistake both as a matter of principle and as policy. As a matter of principle it is wrong and from a political standpoint it is fruitless. We believe that such actions have created a disadvantageous situation for the Muslims in Lebanon without achieving the desired results, but as we reject this method of action we must understand the motives and reasons of those who resort to hijacking. It is inconceivable that Reagan, for example, should equate these motives with those alleged to be behind world terrorism; or that Israel should view these actions as terrorism directed against it and forget that its occupation of other people's land is illegal. It appears that the world is forgetting the source of all terror and wants to remember only one thing which is called "terrorist actions" and to give it one label, which is Shi'ite terrorism. I wonder in this regard about all the terrorist organizations that Europe has produced which have been engaged for years in such operations in pursuit of certain objectives, such as the Japanese Red Army, the Red Brigades, Bader Meinhoff, the IRA, and other organizations. Does this not mean that this phenomenon is not strictly Islamic? It is a phenomenon reflecting a state which psychologists and social scientists have studied in recent years. They see it as the result of despair and an expression of frustration and rejection. The world must study the reasons and motives behind such behavior and understand why man behaves this way when he is oppressed and his dignity and rights are lost. When a superpower like the United States supports and backs Israel in committing the meanest actions that world gangsters can ever commit against a whole nation, particularly against millions of Palestinians whose land has been usurped and against millions of Lebanese whose land has been occupied under the pretext of protecting the security of the Galilee — can such action be compared with the hijacking of a plane that is regarded as a terrorist action and taken as an excuse to justify occupation and legitimize Israeli actions?

SSNP Leader Interviewed on Lebanon, Syria

PM280915 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 24-30 Aug 85 pp 17-18

[Interview with Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] Leader 'Isam al-Mahayri by May 'Abbud in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Do you believe that the political approach of negotiations and international conferences has failed?

Answer: The Israeli enemy's plan is based on eviction, displacement, expansion, and annexation of territory. That is the basis of the enemy's designs. That is why force is the only way to

get that enemy out of the occupied territory. Anyone who imagines that territory can be regained through negotiations with the enemy is forgetting or overlooking the nature of that enemy. The dispute between us and our enemy is not over borders so there is no point in seeking a border settlement with it. It is a struggle for survival. Either we destroy it or it destroys us. So we cannot possibly consider regaining our territory through a political settlement or through negotiations.

Question: As there is harmony between the policies of the Syrian regime and the SSNP, why is the party not allowed to operate in Syria, at least on the popular and intellectual levels?

Answer: Let us be objective. The party has at this stage removed many of the obstacles that existed in the past and as a result of which it was persecuted in Syria. There can be no doubt that the party has managed to eliminate many of these barriers but there are more steps to be taken, more struggle;with a common approach we have at least managed to agree on clear pan-Arab objectives. Our relations with the Syrian regime, the Ba'th Party, and the Nationalist Front there are good and are developing. We are confident that, as they continue to develop, these relations will remove the remaining obstacles and barriers.

Question: Did the causes of mutiny within the party ranks really justify the infighting?

Answer: Actually we cannot say that the mutiny did lead to infighting. Of course there was that incident in which the official in charge of defense was martyred but was that incident a part of the mutiny decision and plan or was it a complication which occurred in the course of the mutiny and led to the martyrdom of our defense official? Naturally, we do not have the answer to that. The answer will come from the party tribunal formed to consider the issue and its causes, through its questioning of party officials. However, on the basis of our upbringing as comrades, I do not think that the killing was premeditated or that there was a liquidation plot. I personally believe that in the course of the mutiny a problem arose resulting in what happened. Of course, I say this without being certain.

Question: Do you support the call for the downfall of the present regime?

Answer: Bringing the regime down means changing its sectarian structure. The aim of the National Union Front's program is to set up a different national regime, in other words to substitute one regime for another, not simply out of a desire to topple Amin al-Jumayyil. The Phalangist regime based on sectarian philosophy must be changed. We disagree with those who believe that change of regime comes through change of entity. The entity remains and continues because it is a political entity but its regime could be changed or amended. We should particualrly bear in mind the fact that the sectarian regime brought one catastrophe after another to Lebanon. Is it conceivable that a regime, which in its present structure caused a war that has continued for 10 years to the point that some have sought Israel's help, should be allowed to continue? Is it reasonable to consider a regime which produced all these phenomena and results an integral part of the entity?

Question: Some people blame you for your alliance with certain parties with sectarian tendencies.

Answer: We are concerned with setting up a nationalist regime. When certain forces adopt a nationalist program we go along with them. We do not care about intentions. What matters to us are the political plans submitted as a solution and an outlet.

Question: How do you assess the implementation of the Damascus agreement?

Answer: The implementation of the Damascus agreement regarding the camps is proceeding well reflecting the eagerness of all the parties to that agreement to honor their commitments and contribute positively to the success of the agreement. It is quite clear from our follow up meetings with the various parties that all the signatories see it as a serious agreement, are seriously committed to it and sincerely interested in its implementation. In this context we do not pay attention to the sides which stand to lose as a result of the agreement and which seek to obstruct its implementation by causing explosions. There is a conflict of wills and our aim is to prevent sabotage and explosions.

Question: Do you expect an eruption in the near future?

Answer: The present course of events seems to suggest that we need a new round of violence to lay the foundations accordingly. It goes not suggest that we are going to achieve a common denominator which is the principle that democratic development brings solutions and ensures stability. We want a basis that would help the promotion of this kind of national concept. So far not all the forces accept that and shock is therefore needed.

Question: There is talk of dismissing President al-Jumayyil, forming a constitutional council, and reducing the [presidential] term to 3 years. What is your opinion?

Answer: That is possible. Between now and 23 September the picture will become clear. Is Amin al-Jumayyil capable of continuing or will he be finished once he loses his ability to give anything or serve a purpose? Once a legitime authority becomes useless it is better to change it.

Amal Kidnaps 5 Released 'Atlit Detainees

NC281804 Paris AFP in English 1744 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Tyre, Lebanon, Aug. 28 (AFP) — Five of 113 Lebanese and Palestinians released today in Israel from 'Atlit prison were kidnapped upon their arrival in Lebanon, correspondents reported citing eyewitnesses.

Four — three Lebanese and a Palestinian — were abducted near an International Red Cross center in Tyre, southern Lebanon by Shi'ite Amal militia. The former detainees had been taken to the center to be reunited with their families. One of those kidnapped was beaten by militia while his family looked on, eyewitnesses said.

The fifth, a Palestinian, was seized earlier at Ra's al-Bayyadah near the border shortly after the arrival of the four Red Cross

buses carrying the freed prisoners from 'Atlit, 15 kms (nine miles) south of Haifa. At Ra's al-Bayyadah 20 armed men stormed one of the buses and took off a young Palestinian named Husayn Hassunah.

The leader of the abductors — a bearded man, about 30 years old — claimed to be Kamal Salih, who headed the pro-Israeli national guard in Tyre during the Israeli occupation of the city. He told reporters he was now a member of the Moslem fundamentalist groups Hizballah (Party of God) and the Islamic Jihad.

Booby-Trapped Car Explodes at ASL Checkpoint
NC281138 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1125 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Our correspondent in the south has just reported that a booby-trapped car exploded at 1345 at a checkpoint manned by members of the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL]. The blast occurred in Rimat on the Barti-Jazzin Road, the sole crossing point between Sidon and Jazzin. According to initial reports, the explosion caused a large number of casualties. Four members of the ASL were among those injured. Red Cross and civil defense teams raced to the scene to rescue the wounded.

Amal Official Detonates Bomb
JN281550 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
1500 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The chain of Syrian terrorism in Lebanon has not ended or stopped. This terrorism continues to be demonstrated in various ways against all those who maintain their Lebanese genuineness so as to end genuine Lebanon. This is what Syria wants.

Today's link in the chain of Syrian terrorism was the detonation of a remote-controlled booby-trapped car at a checkpoint belonging to the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] at the entrance of Rimat near Sidon at 1345 today. The car was a dark green BMW 730 with plate number 812291 driven by Husayn Kammun, an Amal official in Sidon district. When the car arrived at the ASL checkpoint, the Amal official got out and entered another BMW 2002 which was following him. The Amal official then detonated the BMW 730 car with a remote-control device. The explosion resulted in the martyrdom of Sulayman Mizhir, an ASL soldier, and the wounding of Sulayman al-Asmar and George Sayqali, also ASL soldiers, in addition to many citizens. The explosion made a big hole which cut off the road.

Israeli Boats Off Sidon; Port Shelled
NC290824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0805 GMT
29 Aug 85

[Text] Israeli naval gunboats patrolled the waters off Sidon today. Israeli radio has just admitted that the port of Sidon was bombarded with 155-mm artillery.

Israeli Warplanes Fly Over Beirut, Mountain Area
NC281254 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1245 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew over Beirut and the mountain area this afternoon, breaking the sound barrier. This is the second time today that Israeli warplanes have carried out reconnaissance flights.

Phalangist, Tashnaq Clashes Continue in Beirut
NC280917 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 0430GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] A state of tension and alert now prevails in the Burj Hammud area of Beirut in the wake of clashes between Phalangist forces and Tashnaq Party members. The fighting followed a rocket attack against a Tashnaq center on Araks Street by the Phalangist forces. It has also been learned that these clashes have left approximately 20 people dead or wounded.

Attacks against young Armenian men have been resumed. Intensive fire was reported yesterday during the funeral of someone killed by the Phalangist forces.

Gunmen Clash in West Beirut; Situation 'Tense'
NC281850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] A tense atmosphere reigns in the areas of 'A'Ishah Bakkar, Al-Zaydaniyah, Al-Malla, the Television Corniche, and the vicinity of the Mufti's house following clashes which broke out at 1930 tonight. The fighting resulted from a personal dispute. Gunfire is still heard in these areas and gunmen have appeared in the streets. The West Beirut Security Coordination Committee is holding meetings with the concerned leaderships in order to end these clashes and restore the situation to normal.

Further Clashes Reported
NC281937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Sporadic rocket explosions and bursts of machinegun fire can still be heard in the 'A'ishah Bakkar and Al-Mulla areas of West Beirut. This is as a result of clashes between Amal and socialist gunmen that started at 1930 this evening. These clashes intensified between 2000 and 2130, and then gradually subsided. However, fighting reportedly resumed a little while ago.

A dispute broke out at Al-Azhar gasoline station, in the 'A'ishah Bakkar area, over the confiscation of a fuel tanker. This dispute soon developed into armed clashes in which rockets and automatic weapons were used.

Last Passable Crossing Point in Beirut Closed
NC281233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] According to security sources, the only passable crossing point between the two parts of Beirut, Al-Kafa'at-Al-Murayjah, was closed at 1415 this afternoon. The reasons for this are not yet known. The three crossing points between the two areas are now completely closed.

Fighting Reported in Tripoli; Streets Empty
NC290645 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Fighting broke out again last night in the Abu Samrah section of Tripoli. Various types of weapons were used in the fighting, which continued intermittently until dawn today. The level of tension increased at 0600, and the field of machinegun fire spread to include Al-Tabbanah, Al-Mallulah, and the area near the Boulevard. All streets, particularly those in Al-Mallulah, were empty except for gunmen.

We have just been informed that the latest reports from the north indicate that fighting erupted between various tribes, particularly the 'Arab al-'Atiq and 'Arab al-Ghannam tribes, in Wadi Khalil at 2300 yesterday. Machineguns and rockets were used in the clashes, which, according to the same information, are still going on.

Amal Introduces Artillery, Rockets to Ba'labakk
NC290538 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0315 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] According to reports from the Al-Biqa', the Amal Movement recently installed a number of 130-mm long-range artillery emplacements on the outskirts of Hadath Ba'labakk and set up mobile rocket launchers in the area. Military reinforcements were also sent to Afqa.

Meanwhile, the Amal Movement continues to hold 21 Christian citizens who were kidnapped at Amal roadblocks, despite the efforts made thus far to secure their release. The Amal representative on the Security Committee denied any knowledge of the whereabouts of the kidnapped Christians.

Amal Orders Weapon Registration in South
NC281318 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Mahmud Al-Faqih, an Amal Movement official in the south, has said that Amal will not allow any rifle to be used in the area unless it is under Amal auspices. Anyone possessing any personal weapons, he said, must register them with Amal. He also affirmed that the roadblocks under Amal control will continue their searches in the south. It is worth noting that there is a large dispute between Amal and Hizballah regarding action against Israel and security measures in the south.

Amal Reportedly Prepares for 'Military Adventure'
NC281520 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] While exchanges are continuing through various local, regional, and international diplomatic and political channels to freeze the military situation and silence the guns in order to find sound solutions to the Lebanese crisis, security sources note that the Amal Movement is continuing its military preparations. Amal is massing men, installing artillery emplacements, particularly in the ridges of Afqa and Hadath Ba'labakk, in preparation for a military adventure. This is in line with the slogan of Minister Birri, who advocates military resolution.

Informed sources link these preparations with media attention on false stories about harassment of the Shi'ites in 'Alman. The inhabitants of the town, the leader of Misan village, and the Shi'ite imam in Jubayl denied these allegations of harrassment yesterday. This came during the inspection tour which Dr Jean Ghanim, representative of the Lebanese Forces at the Security Committee, made to the Shi'ite areas in the region. He met with Shaykh Ghassan al-Laqit and heads of the Shi'ite villages. Informed sources believe that there is no reason for the media interest in the situation in 'Alman other than Amal's desire to divert attention from its military preparations. This will allow Amal to drag its supporters into an adventure, the consequences and results of which are unknown. It also wants to justify such an adventure. Otherwise, the sources say, why mass men in Al-Biqa', why install emplacements for long-range 130mm guns in the ridges of Hadath Ba'labakk, and why bring in rocket launchers to move among the emplacements in the region in addition to the Amal Movement's military reinforcements in the Afqa area?

Al-Hashim Reportedly Beaten, Suffers Heart Attack
NC281159 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] As part of the power struggle within the Phalangist Ghetto, Minister Joseph Al-Hashim was beaten and insulted yesterday. It should be recalled that Marun Hilu, National Liberal Party Political Bureau member, was also beaten in his office in Al-Ashrafiyah yesterday. He was taken to the Al-Rum Hospital for treatment. Reports indicate that armed men stormed Al-Hashim's office in the Voice of Lebanon building and asked him to gather his papers and belongings and leave the premises. When he realized their intention, the armed men beat him and forced him to leave the building. As a result of this beating and humiliation, Al-Hashim suffered a nervous breakdown which later developed into a heart attack. He was then taken to the hospital.

Condition Improving
NC290600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The administration of the Al-Rum Hospital has reported that the condition of Minister Joseph Al-Hashim shows steady improvement. Minister Al-Hashim has received many calls from leading political, spiritual, and diplomatic personalities.

Former Presidents Insist on Political Sectarianism

NC290613 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Yesterday's meeting in Smar Jubayl involving former Presidents Sulayman Franjiyah, Camille Sham'un, and Charles Hilu was extremely significant, as it might be the first step toward a national solution, Christian unity, and the consolidation of Christian options. The meeting's participants reiterated their commitment to the religious faiths [ta'ifiyah] rule as applied to the top three posts — president, prime minister, and speaker of the Chamber of Deputies — and their rejection of a single constituency. Yesterday's session paved the way for an expanded meeting, which might be held tomorrow and would probably be attended by Christian politicians.

Former President Sham'un, who revealed some of the topics discussed at the Smar Jubayl meeting, said last night that the conferees touched on questions concerning the future of political sectarianism. Sham'un gave a detailed briefing on the positions adopted, and summed them up as follows:

1. The meeting's participants rejected the idea of doing away with political sectarianism, which affects Lebanon's top three posts;

2. The conferees noted that the country has been ruled on the basis of political sectarianism for 100 years. Sectarianism is deeply rooted in the hearts and minds of the Lebanese. Therefore, it must be uprooted from their hearts before it can be removed from their laws, decrees, and documents; and

3. Those present insisted on maintaining the principle of sectarianism in the administration, which affects its leading employees, and on keeping equal representation in the Chamber of Deputies.

Sham'un added that the conferees discussed the question of a single constituency, and noted that this was completely rejected. He pointed out that it would be better to reduce the size of constitutencies so that the voter will know who he is voting for and who will represent him.

Junblatt Departs for Damascus 28 Aug for Talks

NC281708 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Walid Junblatt left for Damascus today. He will participate in talks with Syrian officials and Nabih Birri on the latest political and security developments in Lebanon.

Syria, Iran, Libya Discuss Nuclear Weapons
JN281305 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The pro-Syrian Lebanese daily *AL-SHARQ* has said that during their recent meeting in Damascus the Syrian, Iranian, and Libyan foreign ministers discussed the possibility of purchasing nuclear weapons to confront the Israeli nuclear threat.

Radio Reports Suicide Operation in S. Lebanon
JN281554 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Southern Lebanon — One of the Lebanese national resistance men carried out a heroic suicide operation against a joint position of the agent Lahd forces and the Israeli occupation forces' intelligence in the village of Rimat between Jazzin and Sidon this afternoon. Reports said the heroic operation totally destroyed the position and killed or wounded all its men, who numbered more than 60 from the Lahd forces, in addition to 15 elements of the occupation forces' intelligence.

Reports also said that more than three tanks and two land rovers belonging to the agent Lahd forces were seen catching fire and scattering everywhere. They added that the car, which was driven by one of the Lebanese national resistance men, was loaded with 300 kg of highly explosive TNT.

The explosion was heard in the city of Sidon, 13 km from the scene of the operation.

IDF Spokesman Confirms Raid in S. Lebanon

TA281515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The IDF carried out searches in the villages of Qabrikha, Majdal Silm, and Shaqra in southern Lebanon today. This is reported by the IDF spokesman. This is the area from which a katyusha rocket was directed at the Galilee panhandle 2 days ago. During the searches suspicious persons were detained, and weapons — including katyushas, RPG launchers, and bombs ready for detonation — were seized. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the commander of the IDF Northern Command, who was in the place during the searches, said the IDF will do all it can to preserve the security of the northern settlements. He added, however, that the problem of terrorism from Lebanon has not been completely solved.

Navy Captures Terrorist Boat En Route to Sidon

TA290409 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] A navy patrol captured a terrorist boat whose members intended to carry out a demonstrative act in the Galilee. The boat was captured on Saturday night. The IDF spokesman has reported that the men in the boat were Fatah members and that two crewmembers were citizens of a Western country. It was discovered that the terrorists trained for about 1 year in Algeria, in preparation for their mission. The boat was captured en route to Sidon, and the men planned to receive assistance from their comrades in southern Lebanon and later penetrate Israel by land. It has been reported that an earlier terrorist attempt to reach Sidon in a similar fashion was foiled by a local militia approximately 2 weeks ago.

3 Expulsions, 15 Administrative Detentions Issued

TA290417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Measures have been taken against PLO members in the territories: The commander of the Central Command last night signed decrees ordering the expulsion of three Samaria residents who are charged with subversive political activity. Another 15 people received administrative detention orders.

Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Arye Gus, reports that the deportees are: Amin Maqbul from Nabulus, Walid (Nazil) from Qabatiyah, and (Bahajat Jiyusi) from Tulkarm. They had been detained previously for their activity in terrorist organizations. Our correspondent reports that the defense establishment had collected a lot of evidence proving the three men's activities, and it was decided that because the steps previously taken against them were insufficient, they would have to be expelled.

USSR Makes Promise to Syria on Ties With Israel

TA290902 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by the Jerusalem-based political correspondent]

[Text] The Soviet Union has promised Syria not to renew ties with Israel as long as Israel refuses to withdraw from the Golan Heights. This pledge was made when Syria strengthened its political relations with the Soviet Union and agreed to join the Soviet defense umbrella.

This was disclosed during the exchange between the Soviet representative in Paris, Yuliy Vorontsov, and Ambassador 'Ovadya Sofer. The Soviet representative emphasized that the withdrawal from the Golan Heights constitutes a fundamental condition for the resumption of ties.

The contacts with Soviet representatives have not ceased since that conversation, but they are no longer publicized. A meeting might be held between the newly-installed Soviet foreign minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir during the UN General Assembly session. Such meetings have traditionally been held.

Soviet-Syrian tension has reportedly mounted somewhat recently over the differences of opinion regarding the attitude toward the PLO and the Shi'ite shelling of the Beirut refugee camps.

The Soviet Union objects to Shi'ite anti-Palestinian activity in Lebanon, carried out under Syrian patronage. This tension has led the Soviet Union to slow down arms consignments to Syria, promised during Al-Asad's most recent visit to Moscow.

General Says Syria Behind Terrorism From Lebanon

TA281355 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1346 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Major General Ori Or, commander of the IDF Northern Command, says that the problem of terrorism from Lebanon has still not been completely solved, and that Syria stands behind this terrorism. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz, reports that Maj Gen Or emphasized that the Syrians are preparing themselves to take on Israel without any aid from the other Arab countries. The commander of the Northern Command, who was addressing teachers in northern Israel, added that at this stage the Syrians are preventing terrorist acts from their own border because they know Israel will not let this pass without reacting.

Rabin on Terrorist Headquarters in Jordan

TA281255 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1245 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says that the headquarters of the terrorists in Jordan has greater influence on terrorism in Israel then the headquarters of the terrorists in Beirut had in the past. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz

reports that in today's session of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee a top IDF officer said that more and more PLO personnel are moving to Jordan, and even though there is no sign that Husayn is giving them a free hand, the moment might come when he can no longer control them.

Rabin on Reasons for IDF Raid, Amal Expansion

TA281745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] In an interview with reporter Alan Ben-'Ami Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin explained why it was decided to mount the operation [in southern Lebanon by the IDF 28 August]:

[Begin recording] [Rabin] As long as the principle of live and let live with the present parameters there would continue, it is bearable. But we wanted to make it clear by signaling to the Amal forces that we are not going to tolerate any extension of the struggle over the security zone into Israel, and this was the purpose of the siege on the village of Qabrikha, which is the nearest village to the area wherefrom the katyushas were fired against targets in Israel.

[Ben-'Ami] If Amal doesn't get the message, doesn't accept the message, and katyusha rockets continue to fall on this side of the border, or hostile activity in the security zone increases even further, what then?

[Rabin] If there will be a decision, which I hope it will not happen, by Amal to expand the area of their attacks, we have made it clear: There will be no normal life to anyone in southern Lebanon.

[Ben-'Ami] Not only security in southern Lebanon, security in Judaea and Samaria is causing some concern here in Israel. Can we expect any immediate policy steps to be introduced? Tougher policy steps in Judaea and Samaria to try to curb the terror activity?

[Rabin] Generally speaking, we formulated new ways, or additional ways, to cope with the increased acts of terror that have taken place in the last month in the area. We are going to do it on three levels: more acts, intelligence, others, against those who are directly involved, organize, operate terror acts; second, to use deportations and administrative detentions against those who instigate, on larger scale than it has been done until today; three, to create an atmosphere of maintaining law and order by increasing, reinforcing the police and the military presence everywhere in Judaea and Samaria. [End recording]

On Security Strip, PLO in Jordan

TA281900 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Interview With Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari; live in the studio]

[Text] [Ya'ari] Mr Defense Minister, do you believe the security strip has proven itself so far?

[Rabin] In my opinion the security strip is meant to serve two purposes: The main one is to ensure security to the Lebanese who live adjacent to our border. This will help them cope with terrorist elements aiming to attack targets in Israel. The second objective is to create a buffer zone in the north.

[Ya'ari] In that case, you do not believe we should reconsider this method of defending our northern border? This method has been criticized by various sectors in the past.

[Rabin] At this point I can see no room for criticism. On the contrary. I would describe the security strip as being made up of four sectors: Druze, Christian, Shi'ite, and one which is mixed, going from east to west. Three out of four of these sectors are successful in controlling the situation and standing against the attacks. The western sector in which we operated today is the area from which the two katyusha rockets were fired, one of which landed in Kibbutz Menara, and the other in another spot. This sector is a little more problematic, and we must remember that the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] battalion which is deployed in that area is entirely Shi'ite — the battalion commander, the company commanders, the soldiers are all Shi'ites, and their problem is more difficult, because they are not very cohesive, and therefore they have more problems.

[Ya'ari] There are rumors in southern Lebanon that you intend to withdraw from the security zone the small forces which the IDF still holds there?

[Rabin] In principle, the IDF has already withdrawn from Lebanon, and what we have left there is liaison to the ASL, with whatever this entails, and here and there an observation post. This is as far as our permanent presence is concerned. However, the IDF forces which are deployed along the Israeli side of the international border act on the basis of operational considerations.

[Ya'ari] Finally, Mr Defense Minister, a question on a different issue. Today you were quoted as saying that the presence of PLO headquarters in Amman has more influence on attacks in the territories than the PLO presence in Beirut had in the past. Is this really true?

[Rabin] In my opinion the fact that the PLO headquarters, and mainly those of them responsible for terrorism, the western sector headquarters and Force 17, have based their planning and operations command in Amman allows them in fact to hold daily contact with hundreds, if not more, of the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria, a thing which they could hardly do when they were in Damascus or Beirut. I would say that the move from Lebanon or Syria to Amman gives the headquarters of 'Arafat's PLO, which is the terrorist organization most active against us, the opportunity to be very close to most of the Palestinians on both sides of the Jordan River.

[Ya'ari] Have we already received any answer from King Husayn regarding our signals to him on this issue?

[Rabin] Even if there is an answer it is unsatisfactory because the Jordanians do not curtail the operations and planning activities, the freedom of action given to all factors which plan and activate

terrorism against Israel from all directions, whether from the sea, Lebanon, or from within the territories under our control.

Peres To Pursue Peace Process With Egypt, Jordan

TA290455 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has declared that Israel will take advantage of even the small opening that has emerged for a settlement with Jordan and leaders from the territories. During a visit to Iksal, Knesset Member Darawshah's village, on the occasion of the Feast of Immolation, the prime minister bemoaned the ease with which it is possible to be dragged into demagogical or hysterical tones which jeopardize coexistence between the two peoples. Our correspondent Haviva Roger brings excerpts from the prime minister's remarks:

[Begin Peres recording] We will continue to work with all our might to expand the peace with Egypt, despite all the difficulties. We will do everything in our power to take advantage of the crack that has opened in the door and reach a dialogue with Jordan and the representatives of the inhabitants of the territories who do not engage in terrorism. The choice our two peoples have is to live together with understanding and in search of ways for peace, or to again return to the ugly situation of a confrontation, terrorism, and war. For our own sake and for the sake of our children, we must give peace the appropriate chance. We are facing tremendous difficulties both within and outside our country. [End recording]

Peres Praises Dedication of Cairo Embassy Staff

TA281315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today met with Moshe Sason, Israel's ambassador to Egypt who is due to return to Cairo shortly. Peres sent a message to the embassy staff, in which he writes that they are stationed on the confrontation line, and that Israel and Egypt have to revive and secure the peace agreement documents. Mr Peres emphasized we must not allow intimidations, threats, hatred, and terrorism to put obstacles on our path. He adds that the government and he himself admire the dedication shown by the embassy staff.

Sanyurah Says Jordan 'Surprised' by Murphy Stance

TA281006 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
28 Aug 85 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Hanna Sanyurah, a member of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, has told our Arab affairs reporter that on the eve of Murphy's departure from Amman, the Jordanian Government told him that unless the United States clarifies its position on a broad conference, Jordan will shut the door on negotiations.

He claimed that prior to Murphy's arrival in the region, Jordan had a U.S. pledge that the meeting with the joint delegation would constitute a step toward normalizing relations between the United States and the PLO in anticipation of the broad convention, as part of which the PLO and Israel would conduct direct negotiations.

However, Murphy surprised the Jordanians when he made his meeting with the joint delegation conditional upon an undertaking for another immediate step — namely, direct talks between the delegation and Israel. Jordan announced that it could not oblige, because such a move is not anchored in the resolutions of the Arab summit meetings. Sanyurah claimed that the scenario drawn up prior to Murphy's visit was that Murphy's meeting with the joint delegation would be linked with the PLO's recognition of UN Security Council Resolution 242 in return for U.S. recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination. The PLO and Israel would mutually recognize each other later, within the context of a broad conference.

Sanyurah also reported that there was no argument with the United States over the list of Palestinians to the joint delegation, because the PLO had forgone the original list and accepted only Hanna Sanyurah, Fayiz Abu Rahmah, and two members of the PNC — Dr Nabil Sha'th and (Muhammad Zubayn). Amman wished to add four Jordanians to the four members of the Palestinian delegation, but has so far not appointed them.

Hanna Sanyurah nonetheless received the impression that the door remains open, and that judging by reactions of U.S. personalities, there is hope that the dialogue will continue.

On another matter, our correspondent reports that Hanna Sanyurah has signed a communique formulated by Labor Party Center member Arye Hess, supporting the establishment of a confederation between Jordan, Palestine, and Israel. The document states that Jordan and the Palestinians recognize the State of Israel's right to live in recognized and agreed borders, and that Israel and Jordan recognize the right of the Palestinian people to set up a political federation that will be based on cantons. Hanna Sanyurah explained to our correspondent that he has reservations about the cantonization aspect.

Damascus Statement on Nuclear Arms Disputed

JN281520 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1335 GMT 28 Aug 85

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] Dear listeners: The statement issued at the end of the meeting held by the Syrian, Iranian, and Libyan foreign ministers in Damascus this week, with its content, logic, and formula fraught with demagogic cliches, was in line with what observers expected from such a meeting of these countries' foreign ministers. The only point in the statement which attracts attention and calls for discussion is the talk about the so-called growing Israeli military nuclear ability and the danger it poses to peace and security in the Middle East and the whole world.

The concerns and fear about security and peace in our region and the whole world showed by the signatories to the statement reflect a positive and responsible stand that should be appreciated

by all those who love peace and coexistence among various peoples and religions. However, linking the concern and fear of the signatories to the statement with the so-called growing Israeli military nuclear ability raises real doubts not only about their credibility, but also about their real intentions. The signatories to the statement and the whole world know full well that Israel has always asserted that it will not be the first to bring nuclear weapons to the Middle East. Israel has suggested on official and international rostrums as well as at the United Nations that our region's countries should hold negotiations to reach an international agreement to keep the Middle East free of nuclear weapons.

Therefore, if the signatories to the Damascus statement, that is, the rulers of Syria, Iran, and Libya, are really concerned about peace and security in our region, and if their statement does not hide evil intentions, they should not propagate falsehoods about the dangers of the growing Israeli military nuclear ability to peace and security in the Middle East. They should also review their negative, destructive policies based on extremism, fanaticism, rejection of peace, obstruction of peace efforts, and undermining of peace opportunities.

If the Syrian, Libyan, and Iranian rulers are really concerned about peace and security in our region, they can respond to Israel's call for an agreement freeing our region's people from the nightmare of nuclear armament. Those rulers and the other rulers in the Middle East should recall and review the annual reports issued by international institutes for strategic studies which highlight the disastrous consequences for our region, God forbid, from the continuation of the Middle East crisis and the crazy arms race. This is in addition to dragging our region's people into a nuclear arms race and to living under nuclear terror and the nightmare of collective nuclear destruction.

All the rulers in our region should recall the study prepared by the U.S. Air Force about 2 years ago that states that a nuclear war between the Eastern and Western camps is possible before the end of this century, that is, in the next 15 years. The field of nuclear war will be the Middle East. The outbreak of such a war in Europe is impossible because the big powers do not want the war to be staged on their territories. Those who prepared this study asserted that nuclear war will be staged in the Middle East if the Arab-Israeli conflict is not solved peacefully.

Diplomats to Hong Kong To Cast Trade Eyes on PRC

TA291002 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Israel is dispatching a second diplomat to Hong Kong to strengthen the consulate staff in the British Colony, with the hope that the Israeli representation in Hong Kong could serve as an embassy of sorts to the PRC.

Avner Segal, a young Foreign Ministry officer, will serve as the "number two" to Israel's consul general in Hong Kong, Re'uven Merhav, who was the senior Israeli representative in Beirut until the withdrawal from Lebanon. Merhav is already in Hong Kong and has already begun looking for an appropriate house for the consulate.

The chances of increased trade relations with the PRC have reportedly encouraged Israeli companies to open offices or representations in Hong Kong. The ZIM and Elscint companies have already opened local representations, and reports say that various banks are contemplating opening branches there.

In addition to the 2 Israelis, the consulate staff will also include local workers, secretaries, and translators, and will probably number 12.

Merhav and Segal will be the first diplomats in Hong Kong after Israel's decision to close its consulate there 10 years ago for budget reasons.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks at Cadet Graduation

LD282023 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1649 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Speech by Libyan Leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the graduation of cadets from military academies, held at Mi'itiqah Air Base — live]

[Text] In the name of God. This celebration is taking place today in the heart of the Mi'itiqah Air Base, which was one of the largest American training bases outside the United States. Today, fighters, bombers, and huge transport aircraft of the Libyan Arab Air Force are stationed at this liberated base. [applause]

We have smashed the sign bearing the name Wheelus Base with our feet, and have replaced it with Mi'itiqah Base, the martyr, and the national flag was hoisted over this base in spite of America. With today's celebration of the graduation of thousands of cadets from the various military academies at this liberated base, we begin the annual celebration to commemorate the day of the historic revolution, the revolution of the Great Al-Fatih [the Great 1 September Revolution]. [applause, cheering, slogans]

We begin the commemoration of this anniversary with this graduation ceremony of thousands of officers from the military academies and with this scene before us — with which we open the celebration commemorating the annual anniversary of the revolution — a scene of muscle-flexing. We are convinced, even after the 40 years since World War II and by the testimony of the superpower, the owner of the seats at the UN Security Council, that force alone has kept the peace for 40 years — during which time they began to manufacture nuclear weapons and set up nuclear bases everywhere until they covered the European Continent. They are now ambitious in deploying them in other parts of our continents.

That means that peace itself depends on force. As for the calls we hear from them to stop any buildup of force, this is a deception aimed to keep small peoples weak, spheres of influence influential in local wars, and an arena of conflict among the big [powers] in the future. [as heard] We must crush this excuse and proceed to build up force with all its meanings: the moral force, the economic force, and the military force. The buildup of force in Libyan territory will be crowned by the establishment of an armed people where millions are organized (for) the battle; by men and women, who hope that the call for establishing an armed people is transferred to all the people of the Arab nation so that the Arab nation, armed by the masses, will rise up and crush Zionist injustice and finish off imperialist haughtiness against the Arab nation and against all the peoples struggling for freedom, searching for salvation, and in alliance with the struggling forces of the Arab nation.

The crushing of Zionist injustice and finishing off of imperialism can only by done with force. The Arab rulers surrendered in an unprecedented manner, prostrating themselves and begging in humiliation. They are still doing so in Jordan and Egypt. They believe that peace and respect is achieved in this disgraceful and shameful way. But what have imperialism and Zionism done? You have heard those enemies ridiculing them and imposing conditions more humiliating than the previous ones on those prostrate and disloyal, the rulers of Egypt and Jordan and other traitorous Arabs who knelt in front of the White House to renew allegiance to their master Reagan — all these we have decided to punish. We are punishing them one by one, indeed monkey by monkey, those who brought shame to the Arab nation and went to Reagan to offer him loyalty and obedience. The Arab nation disowns these traitors, those who represent only themselves, and we have decided to punish them as Reagan decided to punish those who deal with Al-Qadhdhafi, with Libya, with the Jamahiriyah.

Every Arab who visits America, who visits Reagan, we guarantee to punish. Their punishment has started: The first punishment fell on the lackey Numayri when his hand was in the hand of his master Reagan and the other hand was in the hand of Husni Mubarak, the trembling agent. He fell while Reagan was holding him by one hand and Husni Mubarak the other. This is the first punishment we have inflicted on those who went to the American White House and paid allegiance and obedience to America, the archenemy of this nation. Loyal [wordsindistinct] the Zionist entity, backed by all means of all means of destruction against this nation, against its existence and its right over its land.

Everything we do to those who visit the American White House is punishment inflict by us and for which we are responsible, because the American White House itself announced that it will punish anyone who visits Libya or intends to visit the leadership in Libya. Even Kreisky when he [words indistinct] did not continue in the Austrian chancellorship. It was announced that Zionism and America have punished Kreisky because he agreed to visit Al-Qadhdhafi, to visit Libya. If this is the logic, then we accept the challenge. Any Arab ruler who officially visits America, not to attend any other activity in America, we will punish him: This is clear and we have begun. This is a reaction to the American policy towards the liberation forces in our Arab nation. Because Libya is the base of liberation, it is the instigator of liberation and unity, and is the greatest obstacle before the American march which aims to recolonize the Arab homeland militarily through the falling star ["Bright Star"] maneuvers and through other Rapid Deployment Force bases.

Today we therefore begin our celebrations of the anniversary of the historic revolution with a show of force — by graduating thousands of officers. They graduate not to build gardens or to fish, but to fight on land, sea, and air to defend the rights of a torn and wronged nation, whose enemies deny it its right to live proudly and peacefully on the land on which it was created.

The logic now is the logic of force. We have to build the force, the great force of the armed people, which can never be vanquished. You, the officers who graduated today in your thousands and who will graduate in the future in thousands, your mission is to work night and day to establish an armed people. We are sure now that the enemy will never be deterred on his own. We are defending our land and our honor. America will not hesitate to enter the Sidra Gulf and to occupy it, unless it is afraid

of the Libyan Arab force. It is our gulf and our right, but America, with its arrogance and power, is denying us this right. There is no way to make this gulf an integral part of the Libyan Arab homeland except with a force that terrifies America. This does not mean that we can occupy America and destroy its military power, but we can humiliate America in front of the world and this is enough.

We can defeat it, even if this defeat is limited, but it will be a very big defeat for America before the world. But on Libyan soil, it is impossible for America, no matter how strong it is, to settle and enjoy this land. It was ousted (?nastily) from Vietnam after a small people had entered the battle with its men and women. It was a historic defeat for America. The Libyan ground should be very hot under the feat of the Americans and other invaders. But we know that this is not sufficient, yet this is [words indistinct]. What is sufficient is for the whole Arab land, from the ocean to the Gulf, to be hot under the feet of the invaders. But, regrettably, it is covered with flowers in many of its regions before the enemies of this nation. Qabus, the donkey's stable, carpets the land with flowers for the American forces while they enter the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula. The traitor Husayn in Amman also carpets it with flowers for the soldiers of America. As for Egypt, it has become a (?stable) for the American forces and the American horses and donkeys. The shame that Egypt's rulers have brought the country can only be erased — even blood, the least that can unite the Arabs. [Sentence as heard]

We also, while displaying strength, want to confirm another thing: our conviction that, after all serious, sincere, and intensive attempts, Arab unity can only be achieved with force. Thus we as revolutionaries — and this should be the slogan of all revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland — feel that from now on the sanctity of all the artificial borders should [be] dropped and the respect for all the false maces [Al-Sawlajanat] of the rulers installed by colonialism upon the peoples of the Arab nation should be trampled upon. And when I say that Arab unity from now on should rely on force before this nation disappears from the face of the earth and is replaced by a false Zionist nation, I say this force, — as might be interpreted by those who are shaking and the cowards who are listening to this speech, and running to their masters to demand protection from them citing these expressions — I say this force and its use for the achievement of Arab unity means that if Algeria is capable of achieving Arab unity through force, we will be the first to support it and Libya will be among the countries which join this action. If Syria is capable of realizing Arab unity by force, we support it. This is a slogan that we must cause to overflow in the revolutionary and live forces, and it is a principle that should be endorsed by this nation. We must mentally and practically drop any consideration for the borders drawn up by the French, English, and Italians inside the Arab homeland. All these borders were not drawn up by the Arab nation.

These borders were not made by the the united Arab people. Before colonialism there were no borders between Algeria and Libya; Algeria and Tunisia; Morocco and Mauritania; Syria and Iraq, Jordan, Palestine; and Syria and Hijaz and Yemen, or the others. These borders, therefore, are the results of colonialism. We will struggle to remove them and this struggle is considered the completion of the liberation battle. It is impossible to remove colonialism and allow its results to remain. The results of colonialism are more dangerous than its presence. The borders which now separate the so-called Arab countries and Arab mini-states of Jamahiriyah, republics, sultanates, emirates, and kingdoms, these borders are the result of colonialism, and we must remove them. We must build a force to remove them by force. Because they are sure that [words indistinct] to achieve any Arab unity can never be achieved. Colonialsim is behind these borders and behind the rulers who are sitting behind these borders. Therefore, they obstruct the unity of this nation so that it does not become strong and does not destroy the interests of colonialism. A country lives on another country, similar to the whales in the sea. Big countries want to live on small countries. We will be a fish bone and not a whale or a fish that could be swallowed by a bigger fish. If they swallow us then we will explode inside them. We have the example of Grenada, the small country. This is an issue of power. America is more powerful than Grenada; it occupied Grenada. [passage indistinct] It was wrong. Who is the tyrant, Grenada or America? Did Grenada enter the belly of America, or did America come to Grenada and eat it? Anyone who does not believe in force and the building of force and who does not take into consideration that using force to liberate Palestine and implement Arab unity, is naive and foolish and has no place in life. Simple-minded and naive [words indistinct].

These choices might naturally lead to dangers and consequences which are not easy, but they cannot be avoided. There is no other option but to accept annihilation and foreign control. We will perish as a nation if we deny others their right to exist. The nation that accepts this does not deserve life. They think that we do not deserve to live, therefore they continue to think that the principles of renunciation, capitulation, and relying on them will become principles accepted by the whole nation. If they are accepted by the treacherous rulers of Egypt, the rulers of Jordan, or any of the other traitors, they are not the Arab nation. The Arab nation has a conscience and a will and is ready to die.

We are the first to encourage the Arab nation to make this decision and it has begun in Lebanon. When one individual decides to die in return for 100 enemy individuals, this is the death decision. Yes, we want every individual among us to commit suicide, killing with him 100 enemy individuals, whether Americans, Zionists, or others. We give them this challenge. Any Arab state capable of achieving Arab unity by force should not hesitate to impose it by force. To hell with the rulers, their thrones, their maces and their false, disgraceful [words indistinct] which are rattling with shame and disgrace, the disgrace of regionalism, subordination, reaction, ugly backwardness, and shameful cowardice. Let them and their borders go to hell and let the one Arab nation, the one Arab people, the one Arab homeland remain.

We are the first to endorse the achievement of Arab unity through force and this is an internal matter like the unity of Italy, the unity of Germany, the unity of China, and the unity of America. All these nations have achieved their unity by force and the international community did not interfere in the internal unification operations of any nation. All that happens inside the Arab borders, inside the Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf, we must consider as an internal action, even it is a war: It would be a civil war, and neither the Security Council, the United

Nations, nor any any other state in the world would have anything to do with it. This is one people, one nation, one homeland, torn up and divided, which has the right to unite. We therefore must graduate, each time, thousands of officers in order to bring about the creation of an armed people.

There should be at least one or two million Libyan men and women capable of fighting any battle — battles of unity and liberation. The matter is not [words indistinct], play music and review these (?columns) and it seems that the scene is a classic and showy one, but it conceals the field command, the readiness to die, sweat, and give blood in order to bring this nation together. We shall not listen to any word, any propaganda nor submit to any pressures which prevent us from proceeding full steam ahead in building strength because they also are building strength and unprecedented means of destruction. They [words indistinct] us if we build up strength in self-defense. We want to enclose this talk in a legal and respected framework and that is that the strength we are building. We do not want to use to invade others. We are forced to build up strength because our own existence on our land is threatened. Our homes are threatened, our lives are threatened. They are challenging our flags and they want to bring them down from their Arab masts. This is what pushes us toward anger and hatred and to embark on suicide and consecrate everything for the building up of strength. We do not want homes, roads, electricity, bridges, or sweets. We divert everything to the building of strength in order to rescue the threatened existence.

When we are free, the danger to our existence is removed. We build whatever we want over the free land; we plant roses; we breed chickens, and we eat sweets. But before we eat sweets we must eat the kidneys of the enemies — the Zionists and the Americans and their reactionary supporters.

Who has degraded this nation by ridiculing it? The traitorous Arab rulers are the number one target. The coward does not sit with us. Let him go out [words indistinct]. He is on America's tables. Let him go, let him join as a drop in the ocean. Let him join imperialist America, the "superpower." If a stray dog joins, it will not become stronger. Let them go [words indistinct]. Things began to be realized in this battle. [Passage indistinct]

In spite of the enemies and in spite of what they say, we have decided to build up force and achieve Arab unity by force, and we call upon any Arab state capable of building up force to achieve it. We are the first to support it. If some one wants to unite the Arabian Peninsula by force we must support him. I would rather have one reactionary Arab state than 10 nonreactionary states.

If Algeria and Morocco are capable of uniting the Arab Maghreb by force, we will be the first to [?support it). If Egypt can put all the Arabs in the stable David by force, very well. Put all of us in the stable, and this nation become the nation of the stable — a nation which surrendered and is subdued. That is it: subdued because it is an existence in a regional form. We want it as a united subjugation, under the flag of unity. [Words indistinct] in our positions, regionalists and subdued, then why do they not unite and all become subdued? [Passage indistinct] If Egypt is able to spread its subjugation all over the Arab nation by force, then support it. This nation is subdued; let it be. Prepare yourselves to change all these clothes of honor into dusty battle uniforms, and prepare yourselves to train the people [words indistinct] and to manufacture weapons until we are liberated.

It is clear that the closest one to Palestine is Husayn. [Passage indistinct] He was the first one to prostrate himself and capitulate. He goes to fight Iran and leaves Jerusalem which is near his house. [Passage indistinct] See how matters have now upside down. We [words indistinct] the agents of America of the Arabs. We strengthen our alliance with Iran and with Ethiopia and with all the forces which [words indistinct]. We fight on their side.

Are they afraid of Ethiopia? We consider Ethiopia an Arab country [words indistinct] and we [words indistinct] everything, and fight on her side to spite them.

They are afraid of Iran. We become [words indistinct]. They will never be able to occupy us. This land will be smoldering embers under their feet. They are not listening [words indistinct]. There they graduate thousands of officers. Who can control you? Is it reasonable that someone plans to control you? What orders given to you by any one of these dogs will you obey? Very well! These youth, men, and women, all this moral force and these material preparations are before me. Tomorrow someone aspires to come from abroad to control them with their tanks, aircraft, submarines, and land forces. What kind of sick imagination is this?

We have to prove that this is not Grenada. Let America and America's agents dream. On every occasion, we insist on graduating thousands of officers. Anyone who can deceive thousands of officers and hundreds of thousands of their soldiers, let him come. Anyone abroad [words indistinct]. This is mere sick imagination. Who can aspire to deceive this revolutionary, vigorous force? This is not [words indistinct] for the revolution, challenge, people, and the nation, and its conscience and will. There is only one who aspires to this. He is a crook and hireling, and [words indistinct] America and America's agents. (?They prepared) many hundreds of aircraft, a thousand ships to lead them on the high seas, and thousands of tanks, missile bases [words indistinct] the military power sufficient to enable us to defend.

Definitely, the new stage is the building of weapons, the manufacturing of weapons. [Words indistinct] the manufacturing of rockets and tanks. we will make tractors into tanks. The battle of challenge is a dangerous battle [words indistinct] this nation, [words indistinct] and a force which stems from inside, otherwise this nation will [words indistinct].

Yes, we [words indistinct] the force, the force with all its aspects, not only the force of tanks. First of all, there is the moral force, in addition to the economic and the military force. The military force is supported by the economic and moral forces. They are the two major arteries for supporting the military force. The moral artery and the economic artery.

I know that the people understand this talk, and are able to commit themselves and are able to give [words indistinct], because the people is part of a great nation and do not expect to be annihilated. It is not a weak and insignificant nation that can be annihilated. On the contrary, this is the nation (?of the future),

a nation of civilization, a nation which is greater than America. The material force of America does not make it better than the great Arab nation which created civilization. At least we have a spiritual force which America does not have. We might be speaking only to the Libyans here, but these words are for all Arabs. We must stand among the Arabs tomorrow and to speak to a united nation.

This is the beginning. Forward, the struggle will continue.

Al-Qadhdhafi Plans To Visit USSR in 'Near Future'

LD281754 Kuwait KUNA in English 1704 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] London, Aug 28 (KUNA) — The Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi is expected to visit Moscow in the near future, an Arabic publication here has learnt. *AL-TADAMUN* magazine quoted in its Saturday's issue a "Libyan informed source" as saying that the Soviet leadership had extended an invitation to Al-Qadhdhafi to visit the Soviet capital.

It was agreed that the trip would soon take place and the Libyan leader was keen to go there before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, the weekly pointed out. Al-Qadhdhafi would like to discuss with the Kremlin leaders many issues before the Geneva meeting in November between the two superpowers, it added.

The Soviet invitation coincided with the 16th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, the magazine recalled.

Lebanese Group Leader Praises Jamahiriyah Support

LD281505 Tripoli JANA in English 1415 GMT 28 Aug 85

["National Stand of Great Al-Fatih Revolution Praised" — JANA headline]

[Text] Beirut, Dulhija 12, August 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Nasserite organization in Lebanon praised the national stand of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and stressed its support to the national and progressive forces of Lebanon. Speaking on his return from Jamahiriyah he said that, the outcome of his visit emphasized the strategic links between all forces opposed to American initiatives and schemes of surrender in the region, he also stressed the inevitability of serious efforts to establish Arab unity.

Al-Turayki Says Lebanese Workers May Be Expelled

LD281945 Kuwait KUNA in English 1810 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Beirut, Aug 28 (KUNA) — Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki said Wednesday the latest deportation measures will include the Lebanese workers unless they apply for Libyan nationality.

In an interview with local daily *AL-ANWAR* published today, the Libyan chief diplomat was quoted as saying that only the Palestinians are excluded from the latest procedures relating to dispensing with the surplus labour force in view of their special circumstances.

Al-Turayki said that recent deportations have been implemented in accordance with the country's policy of "gradual replacement of foreign and Arab labour force by nationals", in addition to the fact that most of Libya's development enterprises which necessitated employment of myriads of workers have been fulfilled. However, he added, all Arabs desirous to stay in Libya are most welcome provided they apply for a Libyan nationality.

Criticizing the Tunisian reaction against the deportation measures Al-Turayki said, "Libya was not the first country to do so. Our brothers in the Arabian Gulf states, and some leading industrialist countries adopted similar procedures before we did."

He also lashed out at the Arab League and its secretary general for what he termed as their carelessness in protecting Arab employees at the League's headquarters, adding that Tunisia has expelled Libyan employees at the League.

Al-Turayki skeptically wondered "whether Tunisia is the appropriate location for the League's headquarters", adding that Libya will closely examine this issue in particular as well as its future participation in the League's works.

Palestinians To Remain

LD281838 Tripoli JANA in English 1746 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Beirut, 12 Dulhija, 28 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau indicated that the measures of deporting the excess labour from the Libyan development projects do not include the Palestinians due to their special circumstances.

In an interview with *AL-ANWAR* Lebanese newspaper published here today he said: These measures are not taken against the Arabs. Their aim is to reduce the size of labour for several reasons the most important of which is that the development projects that required the use of tens of thousands of workers are nearly completed and Libya's policy is to replace gradually the foreign and Arab labour with national labour.

He added: We are not the only country that reduced its labour. Our Arab brothers in the Gulf did the same; so did the industrial states with huge capabilities before us.

PLO Delegation Arrives in Tripoli 28 Aug

LD281804 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Brothers Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], the secretary of Fatah, the uprising; Samir Ghushah, the secretary of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front; and brothers Abu Mahir al-Jani, Muhammad Khalifah, and Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, members of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Tripoli today at noon.

'Man-Made River' Anniversary Detailed

LD281956 Tripoli JANA in English 1748 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Dulhija, 28 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Today 28 August is the first anniversary for the start of work on the great man-made river. This day in 1984, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi laid the foundation stone for this huge project which is considered one of the world's great projects.

This river is 4,000 kilometers long and stretches from Al Kufrah and Sarir southern Libya across to the Libyan coastal strip area. It will pump water from 270 wells in the Sahara Jawf, from Sarir and Tazirbu and from Al Kufrah to join in the area of Jubayl Al Hasawinah.

The project was divided into two stages which can be carried out simultaneously. The first stage starts from the south of Razirbu and from Sarir to Ajdabiya, then from Ajdabiya onto the south of Benghazi, and to the central area onto Surt through to a prepared network to enable it to carry one million cubic metres from Sarir will fields to the reservoir near Ajdabiya.

820,000 cubic meters will be taken daily from Ajdabiya reservoir to the terminal reservoir which will be built in the Surt area. 1,180,000 cu.m. will also be pumped daily from the same reservoir to the terminal reservoir built in Benghazi.

Experts estimated the river's water reserves to last 50 years or more. It will irrigate 185,000 hectares of land in the winter and spring seasons. As for the summer season, the river's waters will irrigate 100,000 hectares. Greenery will dominate the Libyan lands that are suitable for agriculture and were in need of water. One million sheep can be raised in the irrigated area and one million cattle too. It is possible to produce 750,000 tonnes of grain annually while Libya's consumption of grain is 600,000 tonnes.

Estimates confirm that it is possible to establish 37,000 farms within 6 hectares each and can be irrigated. From the waters the man-made river will carry through its pipes in two stages: The first of which will be 3 million cu.m. per day and in the final stage will reach 5 million cu.m. a day of fresh water. This will enable it to achieve these estimates and carry out the planned working scheme very minutely in every spot aimed at in this project.

Throughout the continuous work and through the various channels of executions and the priority of each stage, and after the stages of land preparation and pipes ditches' digging, they will be installed through the desert terrain. Lorries and trains prepared for this purpose, will transfer the pipes on roads that stretch to more than 1,500 km which has to be built. These will run alongside ditches 7 metres deep to contain the pipes each of which is 7.5 meters long and 4 meters in diameters weighing 73 tons each.

1,900 km of concrete pipes will be manufactured. They should be installed by 1989 at the most. These will be made from the domestically available raw materials and will be manufactured in Jamahiriyah's factories at Al Barqah, Sarir -- at times bigger than any pipe factory in the world -- and the third will be in the western side to lay the pipeline that comes from Al Hasawinah area.

The Jamahiriyah's General People's Congress held an emergency meeting on Monday 13 September 1983 in Al Kufrah, where the river was launched, to discuss the details of this river project in response to the invitation the colonel brother put forward during the celebrations of the revolution's feasts. During this session, Libyans decided to build this huge project recruiting all their material capabilities and using the most modern scientific inventions in the world to make the fresh waters trapped at the bottom of the southern desert flow to the north obeying the will of the Libyan Arab man and to travel a journey through the desert estimated at 4,000 km long.

The People's Committee assigned to manage and carry out the river project expressed its relief to the steps that have been accompanied in the first year of this project. The committee confirmed that work is going on as planned.

MOROCCO

Arab African Union Secretary General Interviewed

PM281245 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 23 Aug 85 p 23

[Interview with 'Abd al-Wahid Radi, secretary general of the Arab African Union, by 'Afaf Zayn in Rabat; date not specified]

[Excerpts] One year has passed since Ouajdah agreement was concluded between Morocco and Libya, the agreement that was a surprise not only on the North African level but also on the international and Arab levels.

Where does the Arab African Union stand now after 1 year since Ouajdah agreement? Has it achieved a step on the road to the unity of the great Arab Maghreb? These were some of the questions discussed in the interview with 'Abd al-Wahid Radi, secretary general of the Arab African Union, member of the Moroccan parliament, permanent member of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces [USFP], and a former minister of cooperation. The interview began with the following question:

AL-HAWADITH: Despite the lapse of 1 year since the Arab African Union was established it has been observed that the unitary experiment was not properly understood in the Arab and international arenas. What is the framework of this agreement and what has it achieved during this year?
Radi: The Ouajdah agreement is not just a political agreement; it is an organized union that has its own structures and institutions that will oversee the development of cooperation in a union framework.

Since the agreement was endorsed through a referendum in Morocco and through the People's General Congress in Libya, the presidency, which consists of His Majesty King Hassan and His Excellency Chairman Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, has been anxious to implement the agreement's provisions contained in 16 chapters. These state that the union should have a permament secretariat, a legislative body, specialized councils, and a federal court. It was necessary to draw up legal provisions to organize

these institutions and lay down statutes, all of which took a long time to complete.

The two countries did not wait for the establishment of the union structures, despite their importance. before they signed an agreement abolishing the entry visa between them in order to facilitate the movement of goods and funds. This has activated travel between the two countries and increased weekly flights to eight. This is in addition to the exchange of official delegations that seek to discuss ways to develop relations and create joint institutions and projects that would benefit from the resources of both countries. The availability of raw materials and the proximity of markets and manpower will determine the location of these projects. The final decision however depends on the return and benefits to be accrued.

AL-HAWADITH: In which of the fields have joint projects of a federal character have been implemented?
Radi: The commercial field has witnessed increasing activity in the two countries this year. Morocco bought its petroleum requirements from Libya while Libya bought material for light industry and consumer goods. The Moroccan health minister during his visit to Tripoli signed an agreement on the exchange of experts and the joint manufacture of medicines.

Morocco also offered its agricultural expertise to Libya which also needs veterinarians, technicians, electricians, and services for the maintainance of farming equipment. In the field of construction, Moroccan contractors have secured contract work in Libya. Many Libyans are now working in Morocco in the field of services and tourism.

AL-HAWADITH: On the basis of what you have just mentioned regarding integration and cooperation between the two countries of the Arab African Union, can it be said that the union has achieved a step toward the unity of the Greater Arab Maghreb?
Radi: The previous Arab attempts to achieve unity have been based on slogans and symbols. Both His Majesty King Hassan and His Excellency Chairman al-Qadhdhafi had the previous experiments in mind when they held the preliminary talks for the Ouajdah agreement. Therfore, it was decided to that the Arab African Union should be founded on a practical basis and not on slogans.

AL-HAWADITH: The Libyan Jamahiriyah has made more than seven attempts at unity but none of them achieved any practical results. As secretary general of the new union, what in your opinion is the secret behind the vitality of the union and the reasons for its success in the transition from words to reality?
Radi: Libya's long experience in the work for unity has contributed to drawing up the provisions of the Ouajdah agreement in their present form. The continuation of the union and its success in accomplishing the projects I have mentioned is due to the two country's constant desire for unity and to the realism of King Hassan II. The General Secretariat is working on the basis that the Union will last forever. Therefore, we should not be surprised by its continuity. However, 1 year is not sufficient for erecting the union's structures and creating traditions and federal methods of dealing. We believe that this experiment is a new horizon.

AL-HAWADITH: What is new about this unity?

Radi: The new thing is that we are proceeding calmly without propaganda fanfare and slogans. We work with reasonable and rational methods. If we can achieve economic and industrial integration between our countries then it will become difficult to separate from one another for political reasons. One of the reasons that the Arab countries do not make concessions in order to avoid purely political disputes is the lack of integration based on economic and development institutions.

In Europe, the Common Market is more than 30 years old. It has created common interests among its countries despite their political differences which sometimes reached the point of explosion. Therefore, if we can create realistic economic unitary ties in North Africa similar to those of the EEC, then the interests of such ties will influence political decisionmaking. This integration will provide sufficient protection against the risks of rash political decisions and lay down the basis for a real unity for supporting the interests rather than obliterating the characteristics of each state.

AL-HAWADITH: Since we have begun discussing economics that lead to politics, let me ask you about the positive steps the Ouajdah agreement has achieved in the search for a solution to the Sahara problem. Until the Arab African Union was established the Jamahiriyah was the number one supporter of the other side in the conflict.
Radi: As the secretary general of the Union I cannot give an opinion on this matter. The [Union's — FBIS] political council has not met yet. As an ordinary citizen I believe that Ouajdah treaty has enabled the libyans, following the improvement of relations, to visit Morocco. They have had contacts with the Moroccan people, parties, and trade unions; they visited the Saharan region and they have become convinced of the Moroccan nature of the Sahara. I do not recall that Libya had ever called for the independence of the Sahara. There was Libyan support for the other side within the context of bilateral dispute, but when harmony was achieved the reasons which prompted Libya to support the other party to the conflict ceased to exist.

AL-HAWADITH: The announcement of the establishment of the Arab African Union was received very coldly by Morocco's friends, especially the United States, despite Morocco's attempts to explain the objectives and dimensions of the union. Have Morocco's persistent efforts and the achievements of the Moroccan-Libyan rapprochement been able to clear the atmosphere between Libya and several Western capitals and to make Washington understand and accept these unity ties?
Radi: The day the Ouajdah agreement was proclaimed and before we were given an opportunity to explain its contents and objectives there was negative response from several quarters. It is illogical to judge things of which we are ignorant. However, his majesty's speech on the anniversary of the king's and people's revolution [as published] he explained the contents and objectives of the union. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also explained the essence of the said revolution at the General People's Congress. The two speeches, coming 2 weeks after the signing of the agreement, had a great effect in reassuring those who misunderstood or made rash judgements.

Now after a lapse of 1 year since the establishment of the union we notice a great change in the attitude of the countries that

received Ouajdah agreement coldly, particularly Spain that had expressed fear of Libya's support for Morocco on the question of Ceuta and Mellila. With regard to Washington — considering President Reagan's statement to *AL-HAWADITH* — we notice that there has been a change in his stand and an inclination toward flexibility and understanding. He said that he will await what will come out of this agreement. We would like to tell our American friends that only good will come out of this union.

AL-HAWADITH: President Reagan's apparent flexibility in his interview with *AL-HAWADITH* and the policy of waiting to see the results of such a union was followed by threats to the Jamahiriyah following the hijacking of the TWA plane to Beirut. How would have Morocco behaved in the context of its special relations with Washington and Ouajdah agreement that calls upon Morocco to take the Jamahiriyah's side in the event of an external aggression against it.

Radi: The answer to this is the prereogative of the presidency alone, that is to say, his majesty the king and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. I would like to clarify an important point: Morocco has an army and armed forces that carry out joint maneuvers. Recently we had joint maneuvers with Spain despite our political differences with it. Our armed forces also held joint maneuvers with the French and U.S. forces. These maneuvers are a technical necessity. Apparently some observers have gone rather far in their interpretation of our forces' maneuvers with the United States.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Iraqi Envoy, Saddam Message

LD281654 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has received Nuri Isma'il Taha al-Wa'is, Iraqi foreign undersecretary and envoy of President Saddam Husayn to the Supreme Combatant, in the presence of Beji Caid Essebsi and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Tunisia.

The Iraqi envoy said that following the grave situation between Tunisia and Libya as a result of the expulsion of thousands of Tunisian workers, President Saddam Husayn decided to send a verbal message to his brother in which President Saddam Husayn expresses the solidarity of Iraq's leadership and people with Tunisia. The message of the Iraq president also asserts the needto abide by the principles of Arab brotherhood and Arab solidarity in relations between Arab countries.

The Iraqi envoy said that President Habib Bourguiba has asked him to convey his greetings and warm thanks to the Iraqi president and to tell him he was deeply touched by his fraternal initiative. He also asked him to convey his solidarity with Iraq.

Total of Those Expelled From Libya Reaches 27,246

LD290141 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The Libyan authorities have continued to expel Tunisian workers. During the last 24 hours between noon yesterday to midday today 271 persons were expelled. Thus, the total number of Tunisians expelled from Libya has reached 27,246 persons.

WESTERN SAHARA

Attacks on Moroccan Positions Detailed

LD281046 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The Liberated Territories. A statement by the Saharan Ministry of Information yesterday, Tuesday, reported that 6 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 10 others wounded following a series of attacks and artillery shelling by the fighters of the Saharan People's Liberation Army within the framework of the "Greater Arab Maghreb" assault against Moroccan positions.

The statement added that three positions of the occupation forces stationed at El Awj on the 13 August were exposed to 3 hours of shelling, while the positions of Rous Sibti were the target of a few hours of artillery shelling. The statement pointed out that the Moroccan concentrations entrenched in Amgala Libqar on 14 and 15 of August 1985 were exposed to artillery shelling. The statement added that on 15 August two Moroccan bases in Ghrayir Lahdid were shelled for 30 minutes, while the Moroccan Shadhmiyah base was attacked twice. The statement pointed out that the Moroccan positions in Rous al-Awj, Fidrat, Jdari, Dhlu, Rous Sibti, 'Adiyah Amurbah and Lamsamir were exposed to heavy shelling.

ETHIOPIA

Forces Recapture Strategic Towns From EPLF

EA282008 Dakar PANA in English 1745 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Aug: Two important strategic towns held by forces of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) for nearly a month were recaptured by Ethiopian government forces during an offensive over the past few days. The first official indication of the recapture of the two towns — Barentu and Tessenei — came in an Ethiopian news agency report about the holding of meetings by the primary organizations of the Workers Party of Ethiopia in those towns. The EPLF had claimed capture of the two towns which had changed hands during battles claiming the lives of hundreds of people on both sides.

Tessenei, which borders the Sudan, had been a source of supplies for EPLF separatist and its loss in considered as a severe blow to the EPLF. Barentu, which straddles the Eritrean capital of Asmara and the Sudanese border, is the home of the Kunama people who had resisted separatist attempts to capture it throughout the 20-year history of the rebellion.

According to authoritative sources in Addis Ababa, Ethiopian defense Minister Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan told a Party meeting today that the separatists had been routed with heavy casualties not only from Barentu and Tessenei but also from another township cpose to the Sudanese border. But his announcement has not been officially published because the government does not normally announce such internal developments.

Rebels Claim 55 Casualties in 25 Aug Attack

EA281101 (Clandestine) Voice of The Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Summary] In an attack on the 25th of August, launched by Etritrean People's Liberation Front forces on the right flank of theHalhal front in northern Ethiopia, enemy forces suffered 55 casualties.

Mengistu Addresses WPE Trade Union Group

EA282106 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that in our current comprehensive efforts to establish a people's democratic Ethiopia, in which the working people's vigilant economic, political and social participation will prevail, instead of an Ethiopia that has existed as a symbol of backwardness and a valley of ignorance for centuries, the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] primary organization of the Central Council of the All-Ethiopia Trade Union [AETU] has to make great efforts and concentrate, in order to enable revolutionary Ethiopia's working class to redouble its struggle and do its share.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, stated this today in a speech he made at the annual meeting of the WPE primary organization at the Central Council of the AETU as a representative of the WPE Central Committee.

The comrade secretary general said that in view of our great aim to establish a socialist system on the soil of our beloved motherland in which economic justice, social prosperity, and a bright livelihood prevail, the crucial responsibility of enhancing the leadership role of our vanguard organization WPE and strengthening its social base rests on WPE primary organizations.

Our comrade revolutionary leader added that our powerful and victorious revolutionary forces which are not only a crucial organ of the new political system but which are also a support and defense for order, derived from parts of the working and farming class and born of the revolution, are currently carrying on major work for the successful outcome of the meetings of our party's primary organizations.

Our comrade revolutionary leader went on to talk about the notable role being played by our revolutionary force for the success of the third regular session of our party's Central Committee, which will be held at the beginning of next week, in creating the conditions under which we will celebrate the 11th (eleventh) anniversary of the revolution soon, with additional victories and, above all, as regards the revolutionary task, which is one of the prerequisites and crucial to the formation of a people's democratic Ethiopia, of defending our borders and of strengthening the guarantee of peace and security of the people.

He added that, in particular, the harvest the Armed Forces have reaped by sifting out and eradicating secessionist and treacherous antipeople bandits has accomplished exceptionally satisfying results.

The comrade secretary general explained that in our current comprehensive efforts to establish a strong socialist economy, in relation to the transition period we are in, and to ensure that the participation of the working class is enhanced and is therefore capable of fruitful results, it is a revolutionary obligation that greater efforts and struggle be made so that primary organizations are capable of leadership based on ideological strength and organizational strategy and which in turn will develop daily.

The comrade secretary general stated that revolutionary Ethiopia's working class, in addition to the struggle it wages to capably shoulder its historical mission and to look after the interests of its members, is a class which has the double responsibility of confirming its role as the vanguard class and confirming its class solidarity by ensuring that revolutionary Ethiopia's farmer is free of backward and disorganized leadership and is familiar with modern farming tools and methods of production. Therefore, explained Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the responsibility placed on the AETU WPE primary organization of rendering leadership to the national organization of revolutionary Ethiopia's working class and ensuring the implementation of our party's policies and resolutions, will be judged in relation to these complex obligatory tasks.

Fikre-Selassie Speaks at Meeting on Drought Aid

EA281111 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess noted in his speech at the WPE Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] primary organization meeting at the Ministry of State Farm Development, that as primary organizations are party bodies providing leadership in the areas they were established in, their members should be capable of handling their role as party leaders. He added that this can be achieved only when the members strive to raise their level of consciousness.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie went on to say that the whole community is participating fully and contributing to the work of supplying emergency aid and rehabilitating compatriots affected by drought. He added that in particular the activities and results gained by our party members through their vanguard role and guidance is one that makes us happy and proud.

He stated that the action plan drawn up by the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau to alleviate the effects of drought and to systematically deal with it came immedately after the founding of our party, and it was a challenge to party members which they dealt with easily. He went on to say that one of the major issues embraced in the action plan is self-sufficiency in food, and the efforts being made by the Ministry of State Farms Development are extensive. He noted that the results achieved through this contribution are very encouraging. He also expressed this conviction that the ministry will fully assume the responsibility placed upon it in line with the extensive working plan that will be laid down to expand state farms in the future to satisfy our food needs.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie said that as the leadership and strength of members of primary organizations are crucial to the general contribution toward implementation of our party's policy and program and to the general economic contribution to be made by the institution under which the primary organization is established, they are expected to be ready to fulfill this role.

KENYA

Moi on Tribalism, Ineffectiveness of Coups

EA281607 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 1239 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Address by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi upon arrival in Mombasa; monitored in progress — live]

[Excerpt] Many countries are beset by problems due to tribalism. When we Kenyans resolved to rule ourselves, we said Kenyans as a united people will rule, and that justice will be done. This is why you see in Nigeria there have been six coups. But have they actually succeeded in overcoming their problems? I am asking you: Have they achieved the solutions they were seeking? And how many people have keen killed? Many have. Uganda. It is good to give tickets to visit that part of the world and see the way it is.

We are attempting to ensure that as neighbors, we wish them good neighbourliness, so that they may live the way we do, in peace.

SOMALIA

DFSS Congress Issues 'Political Statement'

EA281953 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Dear listeners, instead of our usual newscast, tonight we have a political statement, which is the outcome of the Fourth Congress of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS. The statement is here read by Abd al-Qadir Farah Botan:

The fourth congress of the DFSS Central Committee held 21-24 August, 1985, produced a political statement on the unification of the Somali opposition forces. The statement said: After thorough debate and discussion by the DFSS Central Committee on the agenda before the congress on the unification of the Somali opposition forces, particularly the DFSS and the Somali National Movement, SNM; after taking into consideration the great desire and needs of the general public of the Somali people to hasten the toppling of the fascist regime in Somalia through the unification of the Somali opposition forces; after thorough scrutinizing of reports by members of the DFSS CC, detailing the talks and efforts by the DFSS in unifying the two organizations, the DFSS and SNM; after taking into consideration suggestions brought forward by members of the DFSS Central Committee; after taking into consideration the aspirations of the Somali people and that of the dear friends of the armed struggle; after taking into consideration and debating thoroughly the various stages of talks between the DFSS and the SNM, the DFSS Central Committee calls for the unification of the Somali opposition forces, particularly the DFSS and the SNM, and at the Somali opposition forces, particularly the DFSS and the SNM, and at the same time the unification talks will run in parallel with the cooperation agreement signed between the two organizations in October 1982.

Two [as heard]: The Somali people inside and outside the country should immediately start talks and efforts to unify the opposition forces.

Three: The countries that extend moral and material assistance to the armed struggle of the Somali people should continue and increase their assistance and efforts to unify the Somali opposition forces in order to achieve the final victory.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Returns From PRC, DPRK, Indian Visit

EA281104 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0700 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere returned to Dar es Salaam today after visiting China, the DPRK and India.

UGANDA

Talks To Resume in Nairobi 'Next Week'

EA282021 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Uganda Government has reiterated its commitment to the peace process following the suspension of the peace talks which had been going on in Nairobi between the government and the national resistance movement. The talks will resume next week in the Kenyan capital.

An official statement just issued in Kampala following the government looks forward to continuing the talks. It stressed that the government will spare no efforts to work out a successful conclusion of the talks. It explained that the talks were adjourned with the agreement of both delegations to allow time for more consultations.

The statement said the two parties agreed to continue to observe strictly the cease-fire and to refrain from making statements that might undermine the peace process. Talks were held under the chairmanship of President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya. The statement said the talks were held in a free and frank atmosphere and accorded the two delegations an opportunity of exchanging views on a variety of issues.

Toko on Postponement

EA291136 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1046 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The vice chairman and minister of defense, Colonel Gad Wilson Toko, on behalf of the chairman, Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello and all members of the Military Council, appeals to the general public not to panic. This appeal is prompted by rumors circulating in town to the effect that the head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa and his vice-chairman, Col Gad Wilson Toko have resigned.

Such rumors are absolutely unfounded and they are only meant to distract the attention of the government and the entire people of Uganda from the council's commitment for peace, security, unity and stability in the motherland. Any person found spreading such rumors will be severely dealt with in accordance with the laws of the country. He assured the public to continue their normal duties and business uninterrupted. The situation in the country is absolutely calm.

As regards the postponment of the talks he wishes the people of Uganda to know that this was done with the full understanding and agreement of our brothers in NRA [National Resistance Army] and nobody should read the failures of the talks into it.

Diplomats Briefed on Talks

NC281933 Paris AFP in English 1919 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 28 (AFP) — Peace talks between the guerrilla National Resistance Army (NRA) and Uganda's ruling Military Council may resume here some time next week, Ugandan Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu told diplomats here today, after the talks were adjourned indefinitely last night. Mr Otunnu, briefing the diplomats on two days of talks presided by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, which were adjourned indefinitely last night without tangible signs of progress, expressed hope that the contacts might resume.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Otunnu, who was part of the government delegation to the talks, had confirmed that the meeting touched on the composition of the ruling military council in Kampala and the restructuring of Uganda's armed and security forces. The sources quoted Mr. Otunnu as saying that the Military Council, whose delegation was led by its vice-chairman Colonel Wilson Toko, was ready to make concessions, but that NRA leader Yoweri Museveni's demand for at least half the seats on the council was "too much."

It was hoped however that the NRA, whose delegation was headed by Mr. Museveni, a former Ugandan defence minister, would maintain the ceasefire which came into effect with the military coup which overthrew President Milton Obote on July 27, Mr. Otunnu was quoted as saying. Mr. Otunnu was also quoted by the diplomats as saying that for the government delegation it was "too early" for the question of restructuring the armed and security forces and the integration into the regular army of the NRA guerrillas to be considered. However other armed groups which fought the Obote regime, notably soldiers from former dictator Idi Amin's army, are believed to have already joined the Ugandan regular forces.

Mr Otunnu said that the talks had been adjourned to give both sides time to "reflect." The foreign minister also said that a round-table peace conference of all political parties and armed groups in the country, which religious leaders were also to attend, had been postponed from its scheduled date of September 2 in the hope of reaching a peace agreement with the NRA, the sources added.

Ugandan exile sources here were meanwhile gloomy at the prospects of a viable peace agreement being reached with the NRA, and said they feared that the present stalemate situation could degenerate into renewed conflict.

The other armed groups which fought the Obote regime, but which unlike the NRA have reached individual agreements with the Military Council, are reported to have threatened to take up arms again if need be. The groups were present on the sidelines of the Nairobi talks.

Mr. Museveni himself has repeatedly stressed that if the NRA does not get what it wants, "the struggle continues," while on the ground his forces have continued to extend and consolidate their gains since the July 27 coup.

According to one diplomatic sources, Mr. Otunnu in his briefing today suggested that the Military Council would stay in power longer than the one year it had set itself before free elections are held, rather than hand over a country in turmoil to a civilian government.

Premier Addresses Businessmen on Economic Needs
EA282007 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister and minister of finance, Mr Abraham Waligo, has urged Ugandan businessmen and industrialists to play an active role in the revitalization, rejuvenation and rehabilitation of the country's economy. The prime minister was meeting them at the Bank of Uganda to assess the needs of the economy and the resumption of normal trade and investment. Mr Waligo assured them of government support in carrying out their businesses. He called for open discussion in matters pertaining to the economy and the country as a whole.

About the float of the Uganda shilling, Premier Waligo said the new government has not yet had enough time to fully study the system in order to come up with a declaration. Regarding the importation of goods, the prime minister cautioned some businessmen who use the country's hard-earned foreign exchange to import certain goods which they later reexport. He told those concerned to stop it forthwith.

Mr Waligo revealed that the World Bank and the IMF are back to assist Uganda rehabilitate her economy. He stressed the advantages of Uganda's membership of the two organizations. The meeting was also addressed by the minister of industry, Mr Vincent Kyamaria, who called for assessment, readjustment and self-criticism to promote economic recovery. He told industrialists that there is still more room to increase production and urged them to live up to the expectations of the people. The meeting was attended by the governor of the Bank of Uganda, Mr Leo Kibirango, and bank executives in Kampala.

Former Prime Minister Retires From Politics
EA281531 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The former prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi, has retired from politics and wished Ugandans peace and unity. Addressing a news conference at his residence in Kololo shortly before leaving Kampala for his home in Gulu where he is going to settle, Mr Alimadi expressed gratitude to fellow Ugandans who have been cooperating with him in the past 40 years of his public life. He said he is going to settle on his farm.

Mf Alimadi assured the nation that he never betrayed Uganda when he visited Tanzania 2 days before the military took over power on July 27th 1985. All he did, he said, was to brief President Julius Nyerere about what was going on in Uganda. Mr Alimadi also defended his record and called upon Ugandans to put Uganda first and other things of personal interest later. He appealed for peace and security.

During his last 40 years of public life, Mr Alimadi served in various capacities. He was a nursing officer in the Ministry of Health, a soldier, Uganda's ambassador to the U.S., and permanent representative to the UN until the coup in 1971. After liberation in 1979 he became foreign minister and later prime minister until the 27th July coup.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Nigerian Envoy Following Coup

AB282240 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] This morning, the head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, received in audience His Excellency Brother Oladugbewo Adefemiwa, the Nigerian ambassador to Benin. This audience follows the change which occurred in Nigeria and about which the Nigerian diplomat said he had no details.

[Begin recording] [Adefemiwa] I was kindly invited by the head of state because of the recent events that occurred in my country and which we heard about through the international media. In fact, the purpose of my visit was these events.

[Unidentified reporter] This audience follows the change that occurred in Nigeria. Could you tell us about the change which occurred in your country?

[Adefemiwa] I am sorry I cannot tell you anything about the events since there has not been any contact with Nigeria so far. From the reports we received through the international media I cannot make any statement. I can just tell you that I have been following the events from afar and as soon as I have the opportunity to get reports straight from Nigeria, then I can tell you something about what happened there. [end recording]

GHANA

Commentary Views Nigerian Coup, Relations

AB281645 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Aug

[Ayivi Torsu commentary]

[Text] In less than 20 months, there has been another coup d'etat in Nigeria, although this one may be described more as a palace coup than the blood and thunder affairs that have characterized the politics of Africa. Simply put, the Nigerian coup makers say that the Buhari administration, set up in the wake of the December 1983 event, has failed to carry out the far-reaching economic changes set as the target for the regime. They also accused that regime of being too rigid, impervious to advice, and of distancing itself from the people.

After taking power from a civilian government generally seen as corrupt, it was expected that an anticorruption drive will feature prominently in the policies of the Buhari government. That, in fact, was the case, as could be seen in the trial and imprisonment of the leaders of that regime for corruption.

But the new military rulers who took over yesterday also accused the Buhari team of corruption and it is not clear whether they are referring to lingering cases of corruption in the society at large or they are accusing members of the regime itself of corrupt practices. If it is the former, it may be pointed out that no government can overnight cleanse the whole society of corruption and that time is needed for this.

The most important thing is for the government to be seen seriously to be tackling this social vice and this the Buhari government seemed to be doing. As far as the charge of corruption within the Buhari government goes, all that one can say is that there had not, previous to yesterday's event, been any widespread reports of this practice. Indeed, that government has been pursuing a war against indiscipline otherwise called simply WAI and it is doubtful how a regime that pursues such a policy could in the same breath engage secretly in corrupt practices.

However, the charge that the Buhari team was too rigid and impervious to advice seems easier to explain. There were clearly many instances when that government could have listened to public outcry against some of its measures, however well intentioned. Some of these actions included Decree No 4, under which journalists were tried for saying things against members of the regime. Another example, and this is well known to Ghanaians, was the Nigerian Government's refusal to keep its land borders open just for a few more days after the 10th of May this year, to enable hundreds of thousands of aliens to cross safely to their home countries.

As it turned out, the Nigerian authorities decided to keep their border closed and not even the suffering of women and children nor the pleas of friendly governments in the ECOWAS region could make Nigeria change its mind. If any evidence of inflexibility is needed, this was it, and they crowned it all by shooting at the deportees, many of whom died and were buried in shallow unmarked graves. As far as we are aware, the Nigerian authorities have not agreed to permit exhumation and identification of the bodies. Perhaps, as a sign of its sincerity, the new government in Lagos may have to make a positive gesture to Ghana in this connection.

But the fact still remains that because of the importance of stability in nation building such frequent changes of government are not desirable, unless there is compelling reasons for it, such as to secure and protect democracy. On this point, it is significant that the new leader, General Babangida has accused the Buhari leadership of having closed the door to advice and of interpreting all discussion as insubordination. This is the most serious charge of all, and if it is ture, it will make Buhari guilty of having turned his back on participatory democracy, thus creating a justification for the coup.

The public expressions of the intentions of the new rulers are, however, one thing, what they actually do in the next few days and months will signify their true intentions. These actions, such as its attitude on the detention of members of the Shagari regime and on the question of the IMF, will tell whether the coup was motivated by a desire to advance the interest of the majority of Nigerians or whether it was an imperialist-inspired attempt to turn the clock of progress backward as happened when Murtala Muhammad was overthrown 10 years earlier.

Rawlings Receives Special Message From Castro

AB290915 Accra Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] A 4-member Cuban delegation led by a member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party, Mr Jorge Valdes, has delivered a special message from President Castro to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

Mr Valdes told newsmen later that he and Flt Lt Rawlings held 3 hours of talks on matters of mutual interest, especially bilateral cooperation. He said they also discussed the debt of Third World countries. Mr Valdes said the payment of these debts, which total over $900 billion, would mean increasing hunger, misery, malnutrition, lack of education and medical attention for Third World countries.

The Cuban delegation was accompanied to the castle by the Cuban ambassador, Nicolas Rodriguez Astiazarain. Present at the meeting were two PNDC members, Captain Kojo Tsikata and Mr P.V. Obeng.

LIBERIA

Eastman Leaves for Algeria, Angola Visits

AB282154 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that the minister of foreign affairs, His Excellency Ernest Eastman, at the head of a three-man delegation, left Monrovia today for an official visit to Algeria. Others in the delegation are the minister of finance, G. Alvin Jones, and the director general of the cabinet, Dr Peter Naigow.

Following the Algerian visit, Minister Eastman will head another three-man delegation including assistant of foreign affairs for Afro-Asian affairs, Mr William Bull and the special assistant to the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Thomas (Desmond), to the Republic of Angola where they will attend the nonaligned conference slated from 2 September to 7 September.

MALI

Agricultural Delegation To Make PRC Farm Tour

AB281930 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of agricultural will leave this evening for the PRC and will be accompanied by Mr Sangassa Mabayo, the permanent secretary for agriculture; Mr Moussale Sidibe, the permanent secretary for national cooperation; and Mr Cheickh Mugazari Bassile, the permanent secretary for rural engineering. During his trip, Lieutenant Colonel Issa Ongoiba will visit a number of model agricultural farms and farms of agricultural and livestock cooperatives and associations.

28 UDPM Party Trainees Leave for USSR, GDR

AB281744 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Twenty-eight trainees of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] departed from Bamako today on an Aeroflot flight for the USSR and the GDR. They were seen off at the airport by Mr Sekou Menandjo Traore, secretary for external relations, and Mr Youssouf Sogoba, the principal private secretary to the secretary for information and culture of the Central Executive Bureau.

NIGERIA

Further Reportage on New Government, Conditions

Government Structure Announced

AB282000 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1945 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] This evening, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo gave a press briefing on behalf of the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces. Here now is the full text:

[Begin Ukpo recording] I, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, a member of the Provisional Ruling Council, on behalf of the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, wish to announce the creation of the country's highest ruling body of this administration. The president's maiden broadcast yesterday promised to announce the structure of the new government. Essentially the government will be headed by the president and commander in chief. He will be assisted by the chief of general staff, CGS. His functions will be restricted to the political administration of the nation. This differs from the former concept of the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, in that he, the CGS, will not have any responsibilities over the Armed Forces.

The major ruling bodies will consist of the following:

Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC; National Council of Ministers, NCM, and the National Council of State, NCS.

The Armed Forces Ruling Council is the highest ruling body and it is responsible for the formulation of all national policies. Its composition has been significantly increased as compared with the former Supreme Military Council. It is made up of Armed Forces personnel and the police.

The National Council of Ministers and the National Council of State are essentially the same as in the previous organizations. In order to reduce the work load of the office of the secretary to the Federal Military Government, that office is now charged only with the responsibility of serving the Armed Forces Ruling Council. It shall still be headed by a secretary to the Federal Military Government and head of service. The National Council of Ministers and the National Council of State will have a secretariat each, to be headed by a secretary or permanent secretary grade. With this new arrangement, it is hoped that these bodies will be more responsive to the need of their members. There shall also be secretariat to service the National Defense

Authority Council. This will be headed by a secretary or permanent secretary grade.

Now, in order to get the business of governors going, the president, in consultation with members of the Provisional Ruling Council, has approved the appointment of the following armed forces and police personnel as members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council. They are:

Major General Ibrahim Babangida, president and commander in chief, chairman;

Major General Domkat Bali, minister of defense and chairman, joint chiefs of staff, member;

Major General Sani Abacha, chief of Army staff;

Major General Nasko;

Air Vice Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, chief of air staff;

Rear Admiral Aikomu, chief of naval staff;

Major General Mamman Vatsa;

Air Vice Marshal Mohammed Yahaya, air officer commanding training command;

Major General Paul Omu, commandant, Command and Staff College;

Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, chief of General Staff;

Brigadier Peter Ademokhai, general officer commanding 1st Mechanized Division;

Brigadier Yohana Kure, general officer commanding 2d Mechanized Division;

Brigadier J.N. Dogonyaro, general officer commanding 3d Armoured Division;

Brigadier D.O. Diya, general officer commanding 82d Division;

Brigadier A.B. Mamman, commander, Nigerian Army Corps of Artillery;

Brigadier D.O. Ajayi, commander, [words indistinct];

Air Commodore Bayolawal, air officer commanding tactical air command;

Commodore Aloko, flag officer commanding 15th Naval Command;

AiR Commodore Nura Imam, air officer commanding logistic command;

Commodore (Inyako), flag officer commanding western naval command;

Commodore Elegbede, flag officer commanding sea training;

Brigadier Ola Oni;

Air Commodore Koinyan;

Lieutenant Colonel J.A. Shagaya, commander, 9th Mechanized Brigade:

Lieutenant Colonel H. Akilu, director, military intelligence;

Lieutenant Colonel (Rasaki), commander, army headquarters signals group;

Lieutenant Colonel Ayuba, commander, corps of signals; and

Mr Etim Inyang, inspector general of police.

It is hoped that all the members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, as approved by the president and commander in chief, will be sworn in on Friday, 30 August 1985. Once that is done, the Provisional Ruling Council will cease to exist. All subsequent appointments will then be ratified by that body.

Ladies and gentlemen of the press, this is all I have for you now. Further announcements will be made in subsequent press briefings. [end recording]

Buhari Said in Military Jail

AB281922 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT 28 Aug 85

[By Francois-Xavier Harispe]

[Excerpt] Lagos, Aug 28 (AFP) — The Nigerian capital was calm today after Major-General Ibrahim Babangida seized power here yesterday without any real resistance from the former military regime of Major-General Muhammadu Buhari. Gen Buhari, who himself had taken power in a coup on New Year's Eve 1983, was arrested yesterday morning and is being held in Bonny military camp in Lagos, reliable sources said. The director-general of the Nigeria Security Organization, Mohamed Rafindadi, was arrested on Monday night. One policeman was killed during the coup after he fired on a military officer, reliable sources said.

Meanwhile telex and telecommunications links with the Nigerian capital remained cut off, and the country's borders, sea and air-ports remained closed, although national radio today began broadcasting normally again.

The coup, which is more important than a simple change of leadership, had looked increasingly likely over recent weeks as a latent conflict between the purely military side of the Army, led by Gen Babangida, and officers mainly concerned with government, such as Gen Buhari, became increasingly open.

Gen Babangida, whose compact figure and jovial nature contrast sharply with that of former President Buhari, last night made a major television address in which he accused the ousted leader of

being too "rigid and uncompromising." It had become impossible to deal with the government, he said.

Council Lifts Curfew

AB291222 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1212 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The curfew imposed on Lagos and all state capitals has been lifted by the Provisional Armed Forces Council.

Airports To Reopen 29 Aug

AB281849 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] All the country's airports are to be reopened to traffic after midnight. Announcing this in Lagos today, a military spokesman, Major Yemi Ogunlayo, said that the land borders and sea ports will remain closed for the time being. The airports were closed to local and international traffic yesterday at the change of administration.

4 Detainees Released

AB281520 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Four men detained by security agencies under the now abrogated Decree No 4 of 1984 have been released. Among them are two newspaper editors, Alhaji Bukar Zarma of the *NEW NIGERIAN*, and Mr Lawrence Olanipe of the *NIGERIAN TRIBUNE*. The others are Alhaji Sule Katagum, former chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Samuel Ikoku. President Ibrahim Babangida announced the abrogation of the decree yesterday in his maiden broadcast to the nation and directed that all those detained under the decree be unconditionally released.

Papers Welcome New Government, Laud Changes

Reasons for Buhari Fall

AB291128 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NEW NIGERIAN* welcomes the new change of government in the country and accuses the Buhari administration of intimidation. It says the coup of December 1983 was similar to that of July 1966 in which the planners handed over power to a compromise candidate who did not share their aspirations. The result of such action, according to the paper, was predictable and led to drifting, lack of direction, and a feeling of insecurity among the people, especially students, medical practitioners and journalists. The *NEW NIGERIAN* commends President Babangida fof abrogating Decree No 4 and unconditionally releasing all those held under it. While it encourages the new regime's program of action, the paper suggests an immediate stop to the importation of all food items and a reexamination of the countertrade agreements with a view to restricting it to the execution of capital projects as well as giving the country [words indistinct]. The *NEW NIGERIAN* expresses the hope that in less than 20 months, the country's hospitals will cease to be mere consulting clinics and the menace of armed robbers will be drastically reduced. The *NEW NIGERIAN* welcomes the president's assurance that Nigerians would be taken into confidence with their government so that a climate of unrestricted and responsible political debate [words indistinct] for the main task of economic and social salvation. The paper points out that the task before the new military administration is salvaging Nigeria for its people and not at their expense as the last regime sought to do.

The *GUARDIAN* attributes the fall of the Buhari administration to its arrogance and says the end of such a regime is always predictable. The paper recalls that soon after taking over, it was clear that the Buhari regime had a conception of government in which the governed were regarded as a hostile (?force) [word indistinct] and in which government was virtually an end in itself. It says decrees were promulgated without any regard for the interest of the people, while regulations were put out more as punitive devices than as measures designed to ameliorate the people's conditions. The *GUARDIAN* remarks that Nigerians were blackmailed into silence by the various measures taken by the last regime, especially the one concerning civil liberties. According to the paper, hospitals, education and the economy were in shambles while ethnicity became a principle of state policy. The paper says although the new administration has not released its program of action, the maiden broadcast of President Ibrahim Babangida suggests that it does have a sensible idea of the causes of its predecessor's downfall and advises against such mistakes. The *GUARDIAN* wants the government to provide the necessary leadership and says such a leadership cannot be legitimate unless it springs from the decisive conviction that the country is one and that the best government is that which carries the majority of the governed with it.

Abolition of Decree Hailed

AB290758 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Steven Ota commentary]

[Text] For many years, Nigeria was singled out in Africa, and indeed in developing countries, as having one of the freest press. This fact was usually echoed by the International Press Institute, IPI, which carries out annual review of press freedom around the world. Many Nigerians who had studied in departments of journalism and mass communication in different countries, participated in seminars where this fact was discussed and acknowledged. It is a fact and not fiction that press freedom in Nigeria had been a subject of comparative analysis in academic papers. This was more so in that for years no single journalist was being held in detention in this country. Nigerians themselves were used to freedom of expression. The pages of our newspapers were lively since they accomodated various shades of opinion, and the people themselves know when some of the reports were exaggerations or figments of the imagination.

The free expression of views somewhat created avenues for governments to feel the pulse of public opinion and it was usually the government that took such opinion for granted that fell like a pack of cards. It was therefore immediately ominous when the ousted Buhari administration promulgated the infamous Decree 4. The decree essentially created two offenses — at least that was the view upheld by a renowned chief judge — that is, a journalist that published false information could be tried and jailed for 2 years. Also, even if the statement was true, once a public officer referred to in it felt embarrassed, then the journalist was liable. In the minds of the general public, some individuals knew that with time someone would trace some skeleton into their cupboards. There was also an evidence of scorn for journalists whose duties have been clearly spelled out as the watchdog of those at the helm of affairs. By and large, the people felt that the law was illicit and was of no general application to the populace and therefore was a wrong step in any direction. Some lawyers cried out too that our lawbooks are already full or provisions to deal with libel, slander, defamation and sedition. That is, anyone who felt aggrieved could invoke relevant portions of these laws to obtain redress. The state, too, enjoyed the same privilege. These arguments made Decree No 4 really superflouous . Nonetheless, the deposed administration did not accept the merits of the arguments against the law. It set up a tribunal which, in a short while, found two journalists guilty of alleged false reports, convicted the two journalists, and imposed a fine on their organization. But the developments actually tainted the image of those in power. They appeared like pure dictators whom Nigerians did not want any way in spite of their predicaments in the hands of insensitive politicians. To worsen the situation, more journalists picked up for publishing reports which would not amount to any serious offense under the existing laws.

Now the new military government has abrogated that decree. It has said that it believes in freedom of expression. It has also emphasized its respect for civil liberty and has clearly stated: No government, be it civilian or military, can succeed by deliberately keeping some distance from the people. These pronouncements are bound to rekindle the hopes of the people in the government. By repealing Decree No 4, the new administration has demonstrated that it is keen on taking the people along with it right from the start in its tortuous journey to national redemption. But this must be with a note of warning. There were instances in the past when press freedom had been abused. This was mainly by journalists and publishers bent on serving narrow interests instead of those of the nation. It is conceivable that public opinion will not sympathize with those who engaged in yellow journalism and destructive criticism. However, the fact that needs to be emphasized is that the new military administration in the country has guaranteed freedom of expression which every Nigerian must use to the greater benefit of the nation.

Paper Previews UK's Geoffrey Howe Visit
AB290943 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* focuses on the proposed visit to the country next month of the British Foreign Secretary Mr Geoffrey Howe. It says the visit offers another opportunity for Nigeria and Britain to review the key issues of contention in their relations. The paper observes that over the past 2 years, relations between the two countries have soured considerably due to Britain's refusal to extradite fugitive Umaru Dikko and Britain's policy which supports apartheid South Africa.

The *CONCORD* advises the new federal military government to ensure that it articulated its (?perspectives) on the issues of state before the visit with a view to conveying its views more forcefully than ever before. The *CONCORD* expresses the hope that the visit would open a new chapter of purposeful and constructive relations between Nigeria and Britain.

Judge Rules To Try Britons for Plane Theft
AB281954 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] An Ikeja High Court judge, Justice Wahid Ajao Oshodi, today ruled that two British engineers standing trial for conspiracy and theft of an aircraft, have a case to answer. He rejected a no case submission by counsel to the accused Mr Bayomi Shogbetan and called on the accused to be prepared to defend themselves.

Justice Ajao Oshodi said that although it was not yet time to [word indistinct] the case or otherwise of the accused persons, there was abundant evidence to show that they have a case to answer. He said that the prosecution has raised legally admissible evidence to link the accused persons with the commission of the offense for which they were charged.

The judge said that since the defense has not discredited the evidence of the prosecution witnesses during cross examination, the accused persons will have to make their defense.

The accused persons, Kenneth Clark and Angus Patterson, are facing a 2-count charge of conspiracy and stealing an aircraft at the Murtala Muhammed Airport in May last year.

Further hearing in the case was adjourned till Tuesday.

ANGOLA

President Meets Cuban Foreign Minister 25 Aug

MB260626 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Early yesterday afternoon, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, received Isidoro Malmierca, the Cuban minister of foreign relations, who made a stopover in Luanda yesterday on his way home from Mozambique. Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the Angolan minister of external relations, and Rodolfo Fuentes Ferro, the Cuban ambassador to Angola, were present at the audience.

Van Dunem Congratulates SWAPO on Anniversary

MB260640 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the minister of external relations, has sent a message of congratulations to the leadership of SWAPO, the Namibian nationalist organization, on the occasion today of the 19th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle in that territory. Referring to the historical importance of 26 August, the Angolan minister of external relations pointed out that the date was a demonstration of the popular desire of the Namibian people to see themselves free and independent.

In his message to the SWAPO leadership on behalf of the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and the president of the People's Republic of Angola, the Angolan external relations minister noted that the date was being marked at a time when the South African regime was redoubling its maneuvers to perpetuate the occupation of the territory.

Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda reaffirmed the Angolan people's support for the just struggle of the Namibian people as well as Angola's fidelity to UN Security Council Resolution 435, the application of which continues to be the only valid base for the independence of Namibia.

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Mass Meetings Held To Strengthen Military

MB261241 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Mozambique Government and Frelimo Party leaders will continue this week to hold mass meetings in and around Maputo as part of the campaign to strengthen the armed forces and mobilize for the war against the MNR terrorists. The meetings began last Friday in gatherings held in several key factories around the Mozambican capital. Fifty meetings are scheduled to take place in work places and residential areas. The theme of the meetings is the reorganization of the armed forces and recruitment of young Mozambicans into the ranks of the army. The government and party leaders stress that recruitment will take on a new, more organized form than in the past.

Students will not be called up until the end of their academic year. People who were legally married before 1 January this year will not be called up on the grounds of family responsibilities and citizens over 30 years old will not be called up unless they possess specialized training which can be of benefit to the armed forces. It is also hoped that an influx of new recruits could help demobilize soldiers who have been in the army for longer than the stated 2-year period of compulsory service.

The present reorganization effort affects military administration, logistics, and training. Living conditions of soldiers and officers in the barracks are being improved. New training courses are to begen in military instruction centers in Maputo Province in September and October.

30 Armed 'Bandits' Killed in Operations

MB251200 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 25 Aug 85

[From the Armed Forces "Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] Search, siege, and destroy operations against the armed bandits are in progress throughout the country. These are acts of bravery and patriotism that have always characterized our combatants, who, in close cooperation with the people and people's militia, have known how to severely punish the armed bandits who sow terror and destruction. Accordingly, 30 armed bandits were killed by our forces last week in the (Macuda), (Mundisse), and Nhambombe areas and the region between (Chivungwine) and (?Mangalana), respectively in Zambezia, Tete, Manica, and Maputo Provinces. As a result of the continuing vigilance of our armed forces, the elimination of the armed bandits occurred while our comrades were conducting patrol missions in areas regarded as safe by the bandits.

In (Macuda) region of Mocuba district, for example, our comrades, in addition to destroying a bandit group, released more than 100 members of the local population who had been forced to live under the yoke of the gangsters. The bandits fled in disarray, failing to carry away the bodies of all those fatally hit.

Another example of our combat readiness against the armed bandits comes from Tete Province where our combatants frustrated a second attempt by the bandits to infiltrate the (Mundisse) area. The six criminals and murderers sought to carry out destabilization actions and plunder goods from the people. However, in view of the prompt response of our forces, the group was repelled.

In Nhamabombe, 25 km from Pungwe River, our comrades killed five armed bandits and released three people who had just been captured by the gangsters to appease their evil intentions.

Our forces shot dead several bandits who were busy robbing a peasant's farm between (Chivungwine) and (Mangalana).

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Says EEC Visit Welcome After Statement

MB281452 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1443 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 28, SAPA — The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said today that a European Community mission planning to visit South Africa was welcome, after they made a statement confirming they had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of South Africa.

In a statement from Pretoria, Mr Botha said the EEC mission, which is scheduled to arrive on Friday, would be free to meet the representatives of different communities and the private sector.

The delegation is to include three foreign ministers, Mr Jacques Poos of Luxembourg, Mr Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands, and Mr Giulio Andreotti of Italy, as well as the EEC's commissioner for external relations.

Mr Botha, who earlier this week demanded "urgent clarification" from the ministers of the intention of their visit, said he welcomed a statement today by Mr Poos, clarifying the stance of the delegation.

The delegation has said it would tour South Africa on a fact-finding mission on behalf of the 10 EEC members and two future members, Spain and Portugal.

"I have today been informed by Mr Jacques Poos, on behalf of the (EC) Ten, Spain and Portugal, that it is not for the Ten, Spain and Portugal to suggest formulas or time-scales in respect of the internal situation in South Africa."

Mr Botha said he welcomed the statement, "as it is now clear that the Ten, Spain and Portugal do not claim any right to interfere in South Africa's internal affairs. As this attitude coincides with the SA Government's view that solutions to South Africa's problems should not be prescribed to the peoples of South Africa from outside, the three foreign ministers, the commissioner for external relations, and their staffs are welcome to visit South Africa."

Tutu, Naude Decline To Meet EEC Delegation

MB291053 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1048 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 29, SAPA — The SACC said today it would in future not be "available" to delegations visiting South Africa which had "unacceptable conditions imposed on them" by the government. The statement, signed by Dr Beyers Naude and Bishop Desmond Tutu, said: (text)

"When originally we were informed about the intended visit of the EEC delegation to South Africa we had no reservation about meeting them when we heard that they had presented a request for a visit to Nelson Mandela.

"The refusal of the SA Government to allow these gentlemen the opportunity to visit Mandela brought us independently to the point of refusing to meet them, especially after Dr Alan Boesak was detained.

"Eventually we have reluctantly agreed to make it abundantly clear that in future we do not intend to make ourselves available for similar delegations who have unacceptable conditions imposed on them.

"We regard as an essential condition their freedom to visit leaders and people of their choice, regardless of whether such persons are inside or outside prison as increasingly the authentic voice of the people of our land can only be heard behind the prison walls."

Government Rejects Charges on Lesotho Attack

MB290950 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0938 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 29, SAPA — The South African Department of Foreign Affairs today rejected claims that a recent attack in Lesotho in which six people were killed was launched from the republic.

"The South African Government has emphatically distanced itself from the promotion of violence in neighbouring states ... Any allusion that the attack was launched from the republic is rejected, and the Lesotho Government has been so informed," a spokesman said in Pretoria.

More on Suspension of Foreign Exchange Trading

Du Plessis Comments

MB281950 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, says he will issue a statement this week on the measures taken to try to stabilize the exchange rate of the rand and the currency market. He told our political news staff in Pretoria that the reserve bank today held talks with the country's major banks, its neighbors in the Rand Monetary Area, and financial experts to evaluate the situation and discuss possible solutions.

Mr du Plessis said that the closing of the currency markets to review strategy should not be seen as a return to direct control. The situation had to be normalized, as the low value of the rand against the dollar was an abnormal phenomenon arising from factors unrelated to the state of the economy.

The market would reopen next Monday, but South Africans who intended traveling overseas had no cause to panic, the reserve bank had already instructed all exchange dealers to make funds available to tourists.

Bank Governor to UK

MB291204 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, has left on a trip to London. Our economics news staff reports that although no details have been released of his visit, it is believed that he has a heavy schedule of appointments over the next few days. He will also be attending the Group of 30 conference next week.

Our news staff says Dr de Kock's visit to Britain forms part of South Africa's attempts to stabilize its foreign exchange position. The minister of finance, Mr Barend de Plessis, said last night that he would be announcing measures at the weekend to stabilize the money market and exchange rate of the rand.

Financial Situation Viewed

MB290733 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "False Perceptions About South Africa"]

[Text] The temporary suspension of foreign and stock exchange dealings after the new fall in the value of the rand is a necessary measure. It provides a pause to enable all sides to reevaluate the situation, to take the element of irrationality out of it and allow the authorities to agree on a strategy for dealing with the absurd overreaction to political developments.

Obviously, South Africa cannot just accept that false perceptions abroad of the political situation in the country should go on creating distortions in its economic performance that have been experienced in recent weeks. That those perceptions do not at all reflect the economic realities is generally agreed among economists and businessmen. Rather, they represent a view held abroad that the political situation has deteriorated to such a degree that a very large discount must be provided for in the investment equation.

Certainly South Africa, like any country experiencing serious civil unrest, must expect that foreign investors will take that into acount in assessing risks and, hence, the reward they want on their investments. But the extent to which credit has been drying up, the main cause for the rand decline, reflects a belief that matters are not merely serious but have moved into a revolutionary phase. That is hardly surprising.

For months the Western media have been giving saturation coverage to those aspects of the unrest that reinforce an impression that the whole country is in chaos. They have been ably assisted by a variety of radical spokesmen both inside and outside the country. To top it off, some governments, under pressure from these quarters as well as domestic political movements, have been vying with one another to issue the most extravagant condemnations and warnings.

That the revolutionary perception of the political scene, serious though it is, in a gross caricature must be obvious to any sober-minded South African. It is also worth noting that a rather different message from that of many foreign banks is to be discerned in the large capital inflow from the United States and Europe to the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in the past few weeks.

Surely it is absurd to talk of revolution in a country where less than one-seventh of its magisterial districts are under a state of emergency, one moreover into which the military have been drawn only in peripheral supporting role and of which not even all the legal powers available to the police have been used.

It is of significance, looking at the category which has been by far most active in the unrest — school-going black youths — that only 250 of the country's 7,200 black schools are closed. That affects less than 3 percent of all black school children. As for the chief target of the radicals, the black local authorities, only 3 of the 35 town councils and 29 of the 198 community councils are not functioning at present.

For South Africans committed to the political and socio- economic development of all in their country, such figures are cause for deeep concern, but they certainly do not confirm — on the contrary, they disprove — perceptions of incipient revolution.

Strike at Seven Gold Mines To Begin 1 Sep

NUM Statement

MB281953 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1950 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 28, SAPA — More than 60,000 mineworkers at seven Gold Fields, Gencor, and Anglo Vaal mines will strike on September 1, the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] said in a statement issued after negotiations with the Chamber of Mines this evening.

And, the NUM warned: "Should the mines to be affected by strike action decide to take action against our members, the entire membership of the union in all mines will take solidarity action because Gold Fields, Gencor and Anglo Vaal have now become enemies of all mineworkers."

The statement came after JCI [Johannesburg Consolidated Investment] and Rand Mines brought their offers in line with that of Anglo American — a 2.8 percent wage increase on all gold and coal mines and a 10 percent increase in the holiday leave allowance, the union statement said.

The NUM had earlier informed the chamber that its partial offer was not acceptable "in that the offer would divide our union's membership".

"The offers made by Gold Fields and Anglo Vaal were rejected since the said companies refused to improve their offers," the statement said.

The NUM negotiating committee would "be prepared to recommend to members that the offers made by Anglo, Rand Mines and JCI be accepted" and they would be informed of members reaction on Friday.

Should members accept the offers, "the wage dispute would be resolved save for the dispute against Gold Fields, Gencor and Anglo Vaal which would still exist". Members on these mines would therefore proceed with strike action on September 1, the statement said.

Some 18,000 workers at Hartebeesfontein, 14,000 at Kloof, 13,000 at East Driefontein, 13,000 at West Driefontein, 1,200 at Marievale, 2,000 at Matla Coal and 1,500 at TNC [expansion unknown] would be affected, the NUM statement said.

Chamber of Mines Statement
MB281946 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1940 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 28, SAPA — The Chamber of Mines today appeared to have averted a major strike, with the National Union of Mineworkers provisionally accepting proposals from two of the five major mining groups involved in the chamber-NUM dispute.

"The chamber extended an offer by one gold and three coal mines in the Rand Mines group to align themselves with an offer previously made by the Anglo American Corporation," the chamber said in a statement to SAPA. The offer was a 2.8 percent wage increase on chamber minimum rates and an increase in the holiday leave allowance of 10 percent of the basic monthly rate.

The NUM provisionally agreed to recommend that its members accept the offers of American and Rand Mines groups where it is recognised, and to call off the planned strike on these mines, the statement said.

These mines employ 66 percent of the unions paid up members on gold mines and 77 percent of the unions paid up members on collieries. The union remains in dispute with the other three groups, however, and rejected these groups earlier offers.

The union will advise the chamber by Friday evening whether its members have accepted the offer by the Anglo American Corporation and Rand Mines groups.

The chamber said that after a lengthy period of negotiation in which all avenues of conciliation were pursued, it hoped that "as far as the vast majority of the union's membership is concerned the dispute will now be resolved."

Colliery Strike Ends; No Wage Increases Granted

MB281923 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The 3-day strike at ISCOR's [Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa] Hlobane colliery ended this afternoon with management standing firm on its refusal to grant an additional salary increase ranging from 14 to 19 percent. ISCOR began firing workers when they disregarded an ultimatum to return to work this morning. The strike by about 1,500 mineworkers began on Monday.

Workers at Auto Plant Strike To Support Mandela

MB281926 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] In East London, about 3,000 workers at the Mercedes-Benz factory downed tools after lunch today to protest at the imprisonment of the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela. Our correspondent in the city reports that the factory was closed until Monday, and that negotiations between management and workers' representatives are expected to be continued tomorrow.

Further Reaction to Boesak Arrest, COSAS Banning

UDF Statement
MB281344 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1321 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 28, SAPA — By arresting Dr Allan Boesak and other UDF officials and activists the government had taken "yet another step in the suicidal direction" of eroding peace prospects, the UDF said today.

"We have always stated that apartheid or the preservation thereof in whatever form is and will always be synonymous with violence and the brutal repression of forces opposed to it," the statement issued by its Johannesburg headquarters said.

"The UDF in particular is presently the main target of state repression. The South African Government has with the latest arrests of about 27 UDF officials and activists, including the Rev Allan Boesak, taken yet another step in the suicidal direction of eroding any prospects for peace in this country," the statement said.

"The crisis of the South African state is so deep that detaining leading UDF members and activists only serves to exacerbate rather than ease the situation."

In South Africa the government could only find comfort, if any, in the company of the "puppet" community councils and within the bantustans, the UDF statement added.

The statement said: "We must warn that with the National Party at the helm, aided and abetted by the unholy triumvirate of Reagan, Thatcher and Kohl, this country is slowly drifting into a period of total civil war with all the unpleasant consequences that flow from it.

"The government may yet succeed in crushing the UDF, but it knows that it will never know any peace."

It went on to say that if the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, thought he could "still have everything his own way, then he is mistaken."

"As the UDF we still reaffirm our rejection of any notion of negotiation or a convention with the white minority government, unless such negotiations or convention is to mainly address the question of transferring power to the democratic majority in South Africa.

"The release of all political prisoners, the return of exiles and unbanning of people's organisations are among the minimum preconditions to be met before even any talk of negotiations or conventions."

It concluded with a call on "all peace-loving people to join us in fighting against the efforts of the state to silence the UDF."

Meer To Replace Boesak at Rally
MB281731 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1724 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — Professor Fatima Meer is to replace the detained Dr Allan Boesak as a speaker at a United Democratic Front rally in Sea Point, Cape Town, tomorrow night. Prof Meer, a University of Natal sociologist, will speak with Mrs Helen Joseph, the first woman to be house-arrested, at the Sea Point Civic Centre.

SACC Leader Comments
MB290534 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2142 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — Committed Christians increasingly questioned whether non-violent change in South Africa was possible, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Dr Beyers Naude, said this evening.

"My deep concern is that if not even peaceful protest is admissable and allowed — then what remains?" Dr Naude said at a press conference in Cape Town.

He said young people of all groups were concerned about their future as the government closed non-violent forms of political protest. The closure of the Johannesburg stock exchange was "the red lights flashing," indicating that the country was in a crisis.

Dr Naude condemned the banning of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) and said this was "a sign to young blacks that very little was left for them."

Churches and religious bodies faced a challenge and had a major responsibility to respond to the peoples cries for liberation, he said. This responsibility had become more onerous than before since many other organisations had been silenced by the government. If they failed to respond they would "become irrelevant", Dr Naude said.

Spokesmen for churches and representatives informed foreign pressmen of today's confrontation between police and students in several parts of the peninsula.

Mrs Dorothy Boesak, wife of the detained UDF patron, Dr Allan Boesak, read out the message which was to have been delivered to the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, at Pollsmoor Prison today.

The message to Mandela read:

"You and other political leaders are in prison, and the people are not free. While the people are oppressed South Africa will remain in the grip of an escalating cycle of frustration, anger and violence.

"You and others were imprisoned with a view to stemming the tide of black protest and resistance. This resistance is today more sustained, more intense and more widespread than ever before. The walls of oppression are beginning to crumble.

"The apartheid regime, trapped by the very ideological mind control and legislative tentacles it has systematically established over the years, is politically bankrupt.

"Its rulers are without vision and devoid of the courage to change. They have not learnt that their violence cannot and will not resolve the conflict and chaos of our land, neither will it destroy the spirit and determination of our people.

"When a government is tyrannical it forfeits the right to govern. When a government is not of the people it is no government at all. When the recognised leaders are in jail there can only be rebellion in the streets.

"You (Nelson Mandela) have not sold the birthright of your people in order to be free, and we will not rest until you are free."

A statement by Imaam Hassan Solomon, the Muslim cleric who had gone into hiding, condemning today's police action was also issued at the press conference.

Cape Teachers Condemn Arrest
MB290553 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2113 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — The Cape Teachers Professional Association (CTPA) today condemned the detention of Dr Allan Boesak and expressed its "repugnance" at today's police action.

"The CTPA executive wants to state its repugnance at the manner in which the police have run roughshod over the democratic leadership within the community," said a statement issued tonight by the CTPA's organising secretary, Mr Paul Jordaan.

"The detention without trial of Dr Allan Boesak fundamentally assails all the tenets of a democratic society and reconfirms South Africa's standing as one of the most oppresssive countries in the world today. South African law increasing prevents any legitimate action opposed to apartheid.

"Similarly the ruthless manner in which Mr Franklin Sonn, rector of the Peninsula Technikon, was manhandled by the police while intervening on behalf of his students, constitutes an affront to the dignity and worth of all educators in this country.

"These actions only serve to heighten estrangement and polarisation in South African society, and are in no way conduc-

ive to promoting fairness and justice in this country. It is necessary for all of us at all times to distinguish between freedom and licence, between authority and tyranny," the statement said.

Azanian Students Condemn Ban

MB290537 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2110 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 28, SAPA — The Azanian Students Organisation [Azaso] strongly condemned the banning of the Congress of South African Students [COSAS] "following the harsh harassment of its members" in a statement to SAPA tonight.

It said the move preceded a crackdown on the United Democratic Front and was viewed by Azaso as "an arrogant and suppressive measure aimed at silencing the peoples' national democratic movement in this country."

"This is in no way different from the assassinations, detentions and kidnappings of our leaders. The banning of African National Congress and other organisations has shown that these crude methods cannot resolve problems in South Africa," Azaso said.

It called on all high school students to stand firm in their demands for democratic students representative councils so activities could be co-ordinated nationally.

"Azaso wants to loudly say to the government that the fight for an equal and nonracial system of education continues despite the banning of COSAS. We salute and commend COSAS for its heroic struggle against the system of bantu education" the statement said.

Continuing Unrest in Cape Area Reported

March Halted, Journalists Arrested

MB281535 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1531 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpt] A march by about 2,000 University of Cape Town [UCT] students on Groote Schuur estate — where State President Mr P.W. Botha's official residence is situated — was stopped by police. The march was stopped at a bridge in De Waal Drive, below UCT.

A professor in Africa studies — identified by SABC radio as Prof Ian Phimister — was arrested.

The vice-chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, said he was glad there had been no serious incidents during the march but expressed concern at the arrest of the professor.

Journalists were ordered out of the Athlone area about 2.15pm today. A police officer warned local and foreign journalists reporting on the confrontation at Hewat Training College to leave the area.

The order was given only in Afrikaans, and foreign correspondents appeared not to understand. The order was repeated by the officer in English, and some journalists withdrew from the immediate area.

The SABC later reported that overseas television news team had been arrested outside the college, where the situation was still tense late today. A group of marchers was also dispersed in Tokai Road near the Pollsmoor Prison late this afternoon.

Squads of quirt-wielding police charged into hundreds of people gathered along the Klipfontein Road opposite the Athlone Stadium and several people were arrested, among them a number of clergymen.

About 600 people had gathered. Those in front were holding hands, swaying and singing, watched by foreign and local photographers, cameramen and reporters and crowds of bystanders.

Earlier today, a police officer said through a loudhailer: "I'm asking you people to disperse." Soon afterwards, he called police with quirts to form a line on the island in Klipfontein road and six minutes later was heard to shout: "Maak skoon (clean up)."

Police rushed across the road. People ran along Klipfontein Road and down sidestreets with the police in hot pursuit. Police arrested several people.

At 12:40pm, police charged at about 4,000 people — many of whom were sitting — in Kromboom Road after a march from Hewat Training College. The marchers were confronted by squads of police and a casspir armoured vehicle.

Police fired teargas and rushed in with sjamboks. Many people were seen to be bleeding from head wounds afterwards, and a number of people were arrested. The decision to march was taken at a meeting of about 4,000 people in Hewat College grounds.

Sheikh Gamiet Gabier, chairman of the Muslim Judicial Council, was said to have been among those held.

Scattered by the police charge, many of the marchers ran into Thornton Road and Hewat Training College. There stones were thrown at the police who retaliated by firing more teargas which forced residents out of thier homes, their eyes streaming. Several thousand marchers then regrouped in the grounds of the college and police fired teargas into the crowd massed at one end of a large open field.

Police lined the pavements of Belgravia Road opposite, firing occasional teargas canisters while hundreds of residents crowded onto verandas and stood under the awnings of shops whose owners had pulled down the shutters. A strong contingent of policemen then charged students with quirts on the field and fired teargas. They shot rubber bullets into Belgravia Road. After police cleared the field, they entered Belgravia Road from where they fired teargas into the air, some canisters landing in gardens and on the roofs of houses. People who had been standing outside were forced into the houses, coughing. Pandemonium ensued as children and babies started screaming and adults rushed to get indoors to escape the fumes.

After police dispersed students the vice principal of the college, Mr Abu Desai, came out to speak to police and said 600 people had sought refuge in the college hall. They had agreed to disperse peacefully if police did not take action. A police officer said they would be given 40 minutes to leave the college grounds. The police would not retreat but would remain on the perimetre of the grounds.

Further Details

MB290536 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2116 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — *CAPE TIMES* photographer Miss Anne Laing was among nine local and foreign journalists arrested while covering rioting outside the Hewat Training College in Athlone, Cape Town, today.

The others are: Mike Precker and Dave Leeson of the *DALLAS MORNING NEWS*; Louise Gubb, a freelance photographer working for *U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT*; William Campbell of *TIME* magazine; Gideon Mendel of AGENCE FRANCE PRESS; Wim de Vos of CBS; and Mr Anton van der Merwe and Mr Fats Bookholoane both local men working as soundmen for CBS.

Miss Laing had been at Hewat College this morning, covering the march ordered by United Democratic Front patron, Dr Allan Boesak, and had left the area with a *CAPE TIMES* reporter, for a destination in retreat. Returning to the college this afternoon, she found police were rounding up other journalists.

While photographing an incident in which police chased and cornered American journalist Miss Louise Gubb, Miss Laing was arrested. She then learned that police had closed the area to representatives of the foreign and local press.

The reporter with her was not approached by police and Miss Laing managed to hand several rolls of film to him.

The journalists were all charged at Athlone police station and warned to appear at the Wynberg magistrates court tomorrow on a charge of "obstructing the police in the execution of their duties."

Appear in Court

MB291236 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1224 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 29, SAPA — The state today opposed bail for the Rev David Russell and 28 others in the Wynberg magistrates court today, when they appeared in connection with attending an illegal gathering, SABC radio news reports.

The group, arrested yesterday, includes four minors, but the court decided it was in the public interest to hold a public hearing and the bail application will continue this afternoon.

Earlier, nine foreign and local journalists who were also arrested yesterday, appeared in the same court. The journalists, from the *DALLAS MORNING NEWS*, *U.S. NEWS*, *TIME*, AGENCE FRANCE PRESS, CBS and the *CAPE TIMES*, were not formally charged and were warned to appear in court on September 3. They were arrested in Athlone yesterday.

Journalists' Entry Restricted

MB291009 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1006 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 29, SAPA — Entry by journalists into the Cape's troubled black townships was restricted today on the orders of the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

A police spokesman, Lt Attie Laubscher, confirmed in Cape Town that journalists would be allowed into the black townships only if accompanied by police in a casspir vehicle. He gave no reasons for the restriction but said the instruction had come from Mr le Grange.

Casspirs would be made available for tours of the townships — including Guguletu where 12 people have died in the violence of the past 24 hours — and the restriction would be reassessed daily, Lt Laubscher said.

Police Break Up UCT Protest

MB282035 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2030 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — Police fired several canisters of teargas and sjambokked students on UCT campus late this afternoon, breaking up a student picket.

About 1,000 students gathered at 4 pm to protest against the detention of Dr Allan Boesak, the continued imprisonment of Mr Nelson Mandela and the banning of the black student body, COSAS. Students carried banners and sang freedom songs. Police ordered them to disperse. A handful of students then threw stones at the police.

UCT's rector, Dr Stuart Saunders, who had been negotiating with the police, appealed to the students to remain peaceful and to disperse. At about 5pm, about 40 policemen charged across the highway firing teargas and sjambokking students as they fled further into the campus.

At 6pm, a rock was thrown at police. Police charged back across the road, firing teargas and beating fleeing students with sjamboks. One woman student, who became separated from her companions, said she was beated and dragged by police. A number of students were seen to be taken by police. Police could not confirm their arrests this evening. Dr Saunders added that he was "shocked to see students throwing stones".

At about noon today, more than 3,500 students led by their lecturers succeeded in staging a peaceful march outside the university campus in Rondebosch before they were stopped by police.

As the march reached Woolsack Road near De Waal Drive they were given a warning to disperse within five minutes. Student leaders negotiated with police and retreated to the campus in an orderly manner after they had read out a statement demanding the release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners.

The march was intended to reach the official residence of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha at Groote Schuur. Dr Saunders later congratulated both students and the police for defusing the incident peacefully.

Vehicles, Beerhall Burned

MB281917 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1913 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — The aerial view of today's unrest in the wake of an abortive march on Pollsmoor Prison was of rampaging crowds, massive police strenth, tear smoke and burning vehicles.

An airbone *CAPE TIMES* team recorded at least five vehicles stoned and gutted, a beerhall burnt and looted and a police charge on thousands of marchers in Athlone during a four-hour reconnaisance flight over affected areas.

With at least 10 armoured vehicles cordoning off Athlone Stadium — staging point for the banned march — groups soon began gathering in nearby fields. Police with batons waded into a large crowd at the stadium early today, but about 300 people had regrouped in the grounds of the nearby Hewat Training College by 10:30 am. At least a dozen teargas canisters were later seen fired into the college grounds and at crowds gathered nearby. At about the same time, two commercial trucks were burnt in Khayelitsha's Site C.

In sealed-off Guguletu, at least three private vehicles were attacked and a beerhall looted and gutted, as police firing teargas sped from one trouble spot to the next. Barricades of burning tyres blazed in the township throughout the day, and a pall of smoke hung over the area.

Around midday, some 100 students in the grounds of the University of the Western Cape [UWC] came in for repeated teargas treatment as police let fly from Modderdam Road. Police vehicles were in action in all affected areas, scattering crowds before them.

Police set up roadblocks on all access roads to black townships as well as on Modderdam Road near UWC and on the main approaches to Athlone Stadium. By mid-afternoon only residents were being allowed to pass and all other motorists, including pressmen, were barred.

While Mitchells Plain and most of Khayelitsha — with the exception of Site C — were quiet during the morning, several thousand demonstrators took to the streets of Guguletu, Athlone and surrounding areas.

Incidents, Casualties Reviewed

MB290911 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0901 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 29, SAPA — The death toll in violence in the Cape Peninsula rose to 12 early today as police reported more shooting casualties in Guguletu near Cape Town. Nine blacks died yesterday and an unknown number were injured in clashes between gangs of black youths and police. A police spokesman, Lt Attie Loubscher, said today that a black man was shot and killed in Guguletu at 8am, and another two were shot dead in the township at 9am today.

According to a police spokesman in Pretoria this morning, 11 black men had died in clashes with police. The body of a twelfth man who had been shot — but not by police — had also been recovered.

There was still a strong police and SADF presence in Guguletu today where the situation was described as "quieter but still very tense."

Of the 12 people killed, 11 have been attributed to police action. Police are understood to be investigating a murder case in connection with the 12th body. Among the fatalities was a 16-year-old youth who was carried to the Manenberg police station with bullet wounds in the arm last night. It is believed he bled to death but police have been unable to estblish where the shooting happened, Lt Loubscher said.

Those killed in Guguletu were aged between 16 and 40, he said. Names were not immediately available. They died of shotgun wounds sustained during "police intervention to curb mob violence," according to Lt Loubscher.

Police reported that five people had been treated at peninsula hospitals for shotgun injuries. However, a spokesman for the Empilisweni Clinic in Crossroads said staff had treated at least 60 people for birdshot and buckshot wounds by 9pm yesterday, and many people hurt in police action were taken to hospitals by private vehicles.

Most of the injured came from near the KTC Camp where the heaviest clashes happened. Those killed in Guguletu died of wounds in the back and head, said Lt Loubscher.

At least 12 members of the security forces were injured in Guguletu during the night, four of them when a casspir overturned near Eisleben Road.

More than 60 people were wounded yesterday in Guguletu, Nyanga, Athlone, Philippi and Manenberg, and violence continued last night. A hand-grenade exploded at the home of the House of Representatives MP, Mr Peter Harris, early this morning but no one was hurt in the blast. It was the 12th hand-grenade attack in the peninsula in recent months. One person has died and more than 20 people have been injured in the blasts.

Police reported firing shotguns, rubber bullets and teargas at crowds several times during the night in troubled areas on the

fringe of the city. Police also reported that patrols were fired at during the night, but the shots did not injure anyone.

Numerous attempts were made to set fire to a number of garages near Guguletu. In an incident at a service station in Lansdowne Road, attempts were apparently made to set fire to the storage tanks.

Bottle stores were looted.

At 11.34pm, a petrol bomb was thrown at a house in Chapel Street, Woodstock.

Guguletu, Nyanga and Athlone especially endured a day of violence and anger yesterday in the wake of police restrictions which prevented a planned march to Pollsmoor Prison to demand the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Police in casspirs patrolled the townships until late last night. Sporadic incidents of stone-throwing were reported.

A spokesman for the police division of public relations in Pretoria said there had been 12 incidents of stone-throwing and two petrol bomb attacks in Guguletu yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon clouds of teargas filled the streets of Athlone surrounding Hewat Teachers Training College after marchers who retreated from the Athlone Stadium gathered on a playing field.

Streets were littered with stones and broken glass and police in casspirs surrounded the premises, effectively blocking escape before bombarding the field with teargas, scattering the crowd.

A brief baton charge into the grounds forced more than 600 people to retreat into the college hall before police negotiated with vice-principal, Mr Abu Desai, and guaranteed a 40-minute truce for those who wished to leave peacefully.

The press were ordered to leave the area or face arrest after about 50 people had left the grounds and a tight crowd had regrouped on the playing field.

Further Report

MB291030 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1023 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 29, SAPA — A policeman's home in Guguletu near Cape Town was attacked by about 500 people and petrol-bombed yesterday, police said today. The policeman's two cars were also set alight. Police said the crowd attacked the home of Det Const M.A. Somsiza at about 12:15pm yesterday. His wife was alone at home at the time. A petrol bomb landed in the lounge and set fire to some curtains, carpets and furniture.

Const Somsiza and three other members of the force arrived on the scene and opened fire on the crowd but no one was injured.

The home of a former employee of the Department of Internal Affairs in Walmer Estate was petrol bombed late last night but damage was slight. Police said the home of Mr Ebrahin Schreuder, 61, a pensioner of Woodstock, was attacked at about 11:30pm. The bomb landed on the window sill and set fire to some curtains. Mr Schreuder is the father of two University of the Western Cape students who apparently have refused to become involved in demonstrations on the campus.

A petrol bomb was thrown into Manenberg post office at about 8:30 last night. Damage was minimal.

In Khayelitsha yesterday two petrol bombs were thrown into a classroom at the primary school but damage was slight.

A hand-grenade exploded at the Heathfield home of House of Representatives MP Mr Peter Harris early today but no one was hurt.

In Guguletu yesterday, a man — one of 12 confirmed fatalities in the Cape Peninsula — died of bullet wounds after four policemen helping a stranded motorist were attacked by two men armed with a knife.

Lt Attie Laubscher, a police liaison officer, said the policemen were on patrol when they spotted a stranded car. They went to assist the driver and a constable was attacked by a man who came out of the darkness.

Another constable went to his aid, and a second attacker appeared and slashed at the policeman with a knife. A struggle ensued during which shots were fired. The attackers turned and ran but one suddenly stopped and threatened to attack one of the policemen with the knife. A number of shots were fired again and the man was presumed to have been hit in the chest, the lieutenant said.

Death Toll Reaches 13

MB291202 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The death toll in Cape Town's townships is still rising. The figures for the past 24 hours now stands at 13. According to unconfirmed reports from the UPI news agency, the thirteenth man died today from his wounds after he was shot by police. UPI quotes doctors at a clinic in Crossroads where they say they have treated at least 50 wounded. Beattie Hofmeyer reports from Cape Town:

[Hofmeyer] Most of the deaths were as a result of police action in Cape Town's black townships. Clashes between residents and police are still happening in Guguletu and Nyanga East. Three cars were burnt this morning and eyewitnesses report that police are using real bullets. The rest of the peninsula is calm after yesterday's widespread unrest but boycotts continue at black schools and colleges. The house of a member of the colored parliament, Peter Harris, was damaged in a grenade attack this morning. United Democratic Front rallies are planned for tonight in white and black areas.

Violence in Mitchells Plain

MB291331 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Violence has again erupted in the streets of Mitchells Plain. This follows 24 hours of violence in Cape Town's townships, which has left at least 14 people dead. Thirteen of the dead are reported to have died from gunshot wounds, but SABC reports that a small child was burned to death yesterday, during a petrol bomb attack on his parents' home in Guguletu. Beatty Hofmeyer has sent this report from Mitchell's Plain:

[Hofmeyer] After a quiet morning, unrest flared again in Cape Town's colored townships. In Mitchells Plain and Mannemberg, students have put burning barricades in the roads, and are fighting against armed police. The air is heavy with tearsmoke and burning rubber. Students claimed that police fired teargas into classrooms at secondary and primary schools, and sjamboked students who tried to flee. Unrest also continues in Cape Town's black townships, where the death toll is rising. The media has been excluded from the area.

Council Urges Police Restraint

MB291200 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1148 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 29, SAPA — The Cape Town City Council today made an urgent appeal to the government to refrain from "violent and provocative action" during unrest and to work towards a positive climate of reconciliation" in South Africa. Councillors voted overwhelmingly in favour of a special motion proposed by a councillor, Mr Gordon Oliver, at today's monthly council meeting. The council is to offer to mediate to bring together people of various political persuasions and decided to refer its appeal to the state president through the office of the mayor.

The motion was passed the day after violence in an around Cape Town in which demonstrators and security forces clashed over a proposed illegal march to the prison where jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela is held. The protestors had wanted to demand Mandela's release. Police confirmed 12 deaths in the peninsula area yesterday and earlier today, 11 of them the result of police action.

Mr Oliver said there was "a dark shadow" hanging over the country and Cape Town. "I wish to make an urgent and earnest appeal from the heart, and I refer particularly to the security police and the police, to use maximum restraint and refrain from provocation and violence. We know this is happening and I have first-hand knowledge of this."

Mr Frank van der Velde, MPC, [member of the provincial council] who seconded the motion, said there was a "terribly widening gap between the people of Cape Town" and he appealed to the council to act as a "bridge."

Dr John Sonnenberg, MPC, said he was "distressed, depressed and outraged" and said police had used quirts and sjamboks with "obvious relish."

"The disgraceful display of brutality against demonstrators was shocking."

The motion was passed after a division. Only one councillor, Mr Tom Walters, voted against it.

Students Meeting Dispersed

MB281655 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1639 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — A mass meeting of about 1,500 high school pupils at the New Orleans Secondary School in Paarl was peacefully dispersed by the police this morning, while teargas, rubber bullets, and birdshot were used to disperse scholars on their way to the meeting. The meeting was organised and attended by the students representative councils of four Paarl high schools and of the Athlone training college in Paarl.

Two bus loads of pupils from a school in Mbekweni, Paarl's black township, were stopped by police in Paarl east, according to a spokesman for the police public relations division in Pretoria. They were ordered to disperse but refused and alighted from the bus. They stoned a police car, the spokesman said. Police then fired teargas, rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse the crowd. The spokesman said he did not know if anyone had been injured. The students gathered in the school hall at about 8:30am, where the meeting was addressed by various speakers.

Police vehicles patrolled the perimeter of the school from about 8am and about 20 riot police moved onto the school grounds at 9:45am.

Teachers barred the way into the hall, and after speaking to the police the headmaster told the meeting he had the assurance of the police that if pupils left peacefully, they would not be harmed. The pupils left the hall peacefully at about 10:15am.

'Police Brutality' Condemned

MB290542 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2122 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — The Lutheran youth group in the Western Cape tonight condemned the arrest of Lutheran minister Dr Per Svensson and alleged "police brutality" during today's attempted march on Pollsmoor Prison. A statement released in Cape Town said: "The Lutheran youth of the western Cape strongly condemns the detention our minster, Dr Per Svensson.

"We also condemn the brutality of the police forces, especially the coloured policemen, in today's action.

"We hereby call on people throughout South Africa to join the whole struggle. The youth are behind their ministers who have taken part in today's action and who will also take part in future action."

Police Report Deaths, Arrests Nationwide

MB290854 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0846 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 29, SAPA — Following is police unrest report as issued to SAPA by the public relations division of the SAP in Pretoria. Received by SAPA at 10.33am.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported yesterday:

"In the Mamelodi black residential area near Pretoria, police arrested four black males and one black female for looting delivery vehicles.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witswaterrand] stonethrowers extensively damaged a bus and a private vehicle. A black male was fatally wounded and another seriously injured when the mob was dispersed by police.

"In Sebokeng, SAP members arrested 10 black males for intimidating black school children.

"At Langverwagt, a black residential area near Secunda, a mob of arsonists destroyed a truck and also damaged a bus and a private vehicle with stones. Police dispersed this mob with tear smoke.

"Yesterday in KwaThema on the East Rand, a delivery vehicle was looted and one black man fatally wounded when police dispersed the mob of looters with tear smoke and rubber bullets.

"In Zwide near Port Elizabeth, a black man caused extensive damage to the mayors house when he set fire to it. He was seriously injured while trying to escape after the incident.

"In the Paarl-East coloured residential area, a coloured male was fatally wounded and another slightly injured when police dispersed stonethrowers who attacked a delivery vehicle, an ambulance and SAP vehicles. A coloured male was arrested during one of these incidents.

"In the western Cape residential areas of Khayalitsha, Athlone and Guguletu there were incidents of looting and also illegal gatherings where petrol-bombs and rocks were thrown at police while they were dispersing the mobs with tear smoke, quirts, rubber bullets and shotgun fire.

"Eight black males were fatally wounded in confrontation with police, an unknown number of people were injured and 96 people were arrested.

"A number of policemen and SADF members sustained minor injuries during these confrontations. One black male was fatally wounded by unknown persons and a murder docket has been opened in connection with this incident.

"In the same areas, a number of private vehicles, delivery vehicles and a service station were extensively damaged by arsonists and on two occasions shots were fired at police vehicles by unknown persons."

KwaZulu MP Affirms Plan Against UDF Supporters

MB290604 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] A senior KwaZulu parliamentarian is all ready to defy Inkatha and stop cars with certain registration plates from entering Durban's Umlazi township this coming weekend. Details from Carmel Rickard:

[Rickard] KwaZulu member of parliament for Umlazi Winnington Sabelo says cars with NJ, ND, or Transvaal number plates won't be allowed into the area if it is suspected they are carrying, in his words, troublemakers. Sabelo is pushing ahead with a plan which amounts to a declaration of hostility against suspected United Democratic Front supporters, in spite of criticism by Inkatha's Secretary General Oscar Dhlomo. He is quoted by this morning's *MERCURY* as saying Inkatha will not allow anyone to take the law into their own hands. Sabelo threats include an order for UDF supporters to leave Umlazi or to face the consequences at the hands of Sabelo and his followers.

Inkatha Youth Urge Talks With State President

MB260613 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The Youth Brigade of Inkatha has urged the movement's national executive to head a delegation for talks with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, on the problems confronting South Africa.

The brigade said in a resolution adopted at its 10th annual conference at Ulundi that such a move would strengthen the commitment to negotiation. The resolution also called on the national executive to include in the delegation representatives of other student organisations such as the Afrikaans Student's Association.

Transkei President Condemns White Shop Boycott

MB260610 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] President Kaizer Matanzima of Transkei has condemned the boycott by blacks of white businesses in South Africa. Speaking during a visit to Mount Frere, he said that anybody who rejoiced at the boycotts was shortsighted and unable to accept the possible repercussions.

The boycott of white shops, he said, would have an adverse effect on black businesses in the long run. The advantage gained by black businessmen from the boycott would be shortlived and minimal when compared with the loss of wages and unemployment arising from white employers' capital losses.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB290905 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

The "Political *BEELD*" column in Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 24 August says that Nelson Mandela's declaration rejecting a national convention and opting for violence has renewed the focus on the communists' hold over the ANC. "After what has now happened, no one here or abroad can continue to be blind to the Soviet Union's role in the continuing unrest in the country. It is an unpleasant, morbid reality we have to live with, and only naive people will pretend it does not exist". The columnist adds that Mandela is not only a prisoner of the South African system of justice, he is also a prisoner of the ANC and its communist masters. "This is the dilemma South Africa is facing, one which has to be accepted both here and abroad. If reason does not gain the upper hand, this country faces the danger of the communists' succeeding in their aims and bring about another smouldering ruin here as they have done in a number of other countries in Africa. The signs are there for all to see," the column concludes.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 28 August, in a report on the unemployment situation, says it is not only children in Johannesburg who are starving and in urgent need of help, but parents as well. "Heartbreaking stories are heard of unemployed parents who stand around schools and watch while their children are fed, apparently in the hope that some will be left over for them." Many farmers are reported to be donating corn meal and dairies and bakeries have also started donating toward food programs.

In an editorial in the same issue, *BEELD* says the silent majority is not called that for no reason, but there comes a time when political activists and extemists make it difficult for the ordinary citizen to remain silent any longer. To a degree this has been shown in the protest among Coloreds in the Cape peninsula against Dr Allan Boesak's plans for the Pollsmoor protest march. The paper says that in the present situation, the whites are largely observers and it is the colored and black communities that can raise their voices to make it clear that the hotheads do not speak for them. "But," the newspaper asks, "will the silent majority have the courage to raise its voice to something more than a whisper?"

A second editorial in the same issue says President Reagan's unwillingness to approve legislation against South Africa is hopefully based partly on the insight that the unrest in the republic is not simply a racial clash or an uprising of the "innocent" against the "oppressive system." What seems to a large portion of the Western media, politicians, and opinionmakers to be "spontaneous anger" is often finely orchestrated. "As a leader with a better geopolitical understanding than for instance the naive Jimmy Carter, President Reagan realizes this. Southern Africa is a battleground in the superpower struggle, and if the Soviet Union gets a foothold in the republic, the United States will be cut off from strategic routes and minerals." The paper concludes that the struggle for control of South Africa is thus not a parlor game; it involves the prosperity of southern Africa and the position of the West. It calls on South Africa to make it possible for President Reagan to be able to continue with his policy of constructive engagement.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 28 August in an editorial page column by "staff reporters" says: "Many township residents who thought they were involved in the struggle and could condone many acts of lawlessness perpetrated by youths and blame it on 'the system,' have been left dumbfounded by recent events in the townships. The youths virtually rule the townships and anybody who dares to oppose them gets the usual threat: 'We will burn your house.' Many residents are wondering whether there is any leadership behind the pupils' actions, or if they act on the spur of the moment and, finally, if their motives are political or plain thuggery." It has become dangerous to drive in the townships on Saturday afternoons, the writer says. Youths have taken to commandeering taxis to take them to "unrest" funerals and force garage owners to provide gasoline for the vehicles. One disgruntled filling station manager is quoted as saying: " 'If this is the struggle then I am not part of it. We have been in the struggle ourselves and we sympathise with the youths — and we have done a lot for them. But if they now use violence against us, who is going to support them? It is fashionable these days, it seems, to carry out wanton acts of recklessness or thuggery under the name of the struggle. They are discrediting thestruggle.' "

In another column on the same page Alister Sparks states: "The most surprising thing about President Botha's Durban speech is that it caused so much surprise." Botha himself never misled the public, Sparks writes. "He has made it clear that he does not intend scrapping the bedrock fundamentals of apartheid. All he intends doing is modernising the system." The trouble is people do not take the president at face value, Sparks says, and have become victims of their own wishful thinking. Businessmen in particular have been guilty of assuming that the president must intend doing more than he actually says he is going to do. Sparks says Botha has made it clear that "the central Government itself will remain firmly under white, and specifically Afrikaner Nationalist, control. That is regarded as fundamental and non-negotiable. The 'own affairs' concept, of blacks being able to exercise autonomy over the affairs of their own ethnic groups, is no different from the apartheid vision of Dr Verwoerd. What is different is President Botha's extension of it to include the urban blacks, and his willingness to grant a consultative role to the non-white race groups on national matters." But these are only marginal changes, Sparks says. Separate racial classification, separate education, separate group areas, and separate political institutions all remain, along with white minority domination, and those are the fundamentals of apartheid. It is time opposition people stopped allowing themselves to be gulled into thinking we are being led toward something different, he says. "It is a propaganda line based on the proposition that President is a liar."

In its editorial on the same page, *THE STAR* says: "South Africa seems, since last night and since the start of this emergency, to have created its own time warp. We feel as if we are back quarter of a century to 1960. Then emergency regulations were imposed; the Stock Exchange temporarily closed down (prior to the introduction of foreign exchange controls on that occasion); some South Africans began to emigrate and the nation appeared on the verge of anarchy. There was even talk (but no action) about reform. Regrettably, the situation in 1985 is worse. Urban black citizens are angrier today. Precious time — decades — have been wasted: attitudes have hardened." The newspaper asks: Is white South Africa too stupid or merely too stubborn to take the obvious step towards peace and "drop apartheid —

now"? Five years ago, in 1980, *THE STAR* ran two pages of "news" predicting the situation in 1985. "Tragically, our optimistic report was wrong. 'Adapt or die' became a reform slogan, but apartheid remained and South Africa has gone downhill," the editorial notes.

In the same edition, *THE STAR* carries two pages of "news" projecting what it thinks the country may be like in 1990. Included among the stories is a fictional exchange between Nelson Mandela and other members of the "Constituent Assembly" of parliament, and a photograph of P.W. Botha "in retirement" with the comment: "It was not easy leading a nation whose people had only one thing in common — they all misunderstood each other."

In another article in the same edition, *THE STAR*'s political reporter reports on a statement by Lawyers for Human Rights which says: "Detention without recourse to law and redress is lawlessness in the guise of lawfulness." The group expressed particular concern over the detention of lawyers engaged in political cases where privileged information from clients might be jeopardized.

On its front page in the same edition, *THE STAR* reports: "Allegations of police brutality in the township of Mzinoni, near Bethal, were made yesterday by mourners at the funeral of a youth shot dead by police in township unrest last Tuesday." The mourners said police stormed a house where many youths were sleeping and assaulted the occupants with sjamboks and fists. "The youths said police called them 'baboons' and 'kaffirs' and taunted them with shouts of 'Viva Mandela.' " Accompanying the article is a picture of a 15-year-old girl who said she lost five teeth when she was kicked in the mouth by a policeman. On an inside page is another picture of several youths whose faces are battered and covered with welts they say were made by the police sjamboks.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 28 August carries three articles on security force actions. The first says "an 18-year-old East Rand youth who was allegedly assaulted by soldiers and badly wounded three weeks ago, died in hospital at the weekend." The second says, "police yesterday quashed widespread rumours circulating around Atteridgeville township that a local high school student who was arrested last weekend had been killed by the police." The third reports on the condition of a 15-year-old boy who has been in the hospital since he was released from detention 2 weeks ago and who has been described by doctors as "psychotic." The police have refused to comment on the conditions under which the boy was detained, the newspaper says, but it is believed his detention could have caused his condition.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 28 August in an article on Port Elizabeth area boycotts says: "For three days the 36,000 blacks in Colesberg's black township have had nowhere to buy food following a boycott of white traders which rebounded. The township has only four 'backyard' outlets, which the local wholesaler refused to supply after the boycott was imposed two months ago because the outlets were 'illegal.' " Residents resorted to buying from two shops close to the township which were described as being "sympathetic" to the cause, but these shops have since closed, apparently from local white pressure. "All other shops in the town then refused to serve blacks. 'They are starving us out,' said a township resident, who asked not to be named. 'They have reversed the boycott.' "

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 28 August notes in its editorial that "the floating rand is certainly bringing home to us the real cost of apartheid." The currency trends "reflect an underlying political malaise that has set the country moving towards a profound and morose economic crisis." Imposing exchange controls or scrapping the floating rand are hardly solutions to the problem, it says. "The brutal fact is that there are no economic or non-political measures we can take to change the situation. The quantum leap necessary now to ensure future prosperity and the ultimate survival of whites is entirely political. Because of State President P.W. Botha's inertia, his moribund leadership, we do not appear to have at the helm a man capable of rising to meet that severe and growing challenge, despite the earnest protestations of his acolytes. It is clear that he must go."

In a front page article in the same edition, editor Nigel Bruce discusses the suspension of trading on the foreign exchange market and stock exchange and says: "the measure was imposed without consultation and bankers and stock brokers in SA and abroad feared it would be seen as a panic measure and a prelude to the reimposition of exchange controls. They suspected it was intended to allow the authorities time to negotiate a gold swap or an alternative international credit package to bolster the rand until adverse sentiment had receded." The last time the stock exchange was closed was in the early 1960's after Sharpeville, Nigel notes. The action was in "sharp contrast to the observation yesterday morning by Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock at the bank's annual meeting that, 'as long as we have a choice, we would prefer not to move in the direction of exchange controls on outward capital movement.' "

In another article on the same page, Harold Firdjhon assesses reaction to the exchange closure, and says "Finance Minister Barend du Plesis' shock announcement did not come as a surprise to some economists and other who are well acquainted with South Africa's acute position as an international debtor. Some read into the minister's statement the possibility that exchange control in some form will be reimposed while others saw it as a prelude to the re-introduction of the financial rand."

The consensus, Fridjhon says, is that authorities needed a breather in order to take stock and design strategies without the daily pressures of foreign exchange trading. He says one "well-placed economist" said the 5-day cooling off period would "enable the authorities to regain some control over the situation and to switch strategies, and perhaps take action to re-stimulate the economy. This could have far-reaching political effects." Standard Bank General Manager Andre Hamersma described the suspension as a drastic measure, Fridjhon says. " 'I'm not sure whether these suspensions will solve the problem. Other measures are bound to follow. The ugly word for these arrangements is the re-scheduling of debt — coming to an arrangement with our creditors.' " Hamersma said.

Businessmen To Meet ANC Officials in Lusaka

MB250822 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 25 Aug 85 p 1

[By news editor Brendan Nicholson]

[Text] Several top South African businessmen are planning a trip to Zambia to talk to senior ANC officials.

Details of the planned contact were given to me during a series of interviews over the past week with various ANC and other exile sources in Lusaka.

I was told that when the South Africans visited Lusaka on business earlier this year, a meeting was arranged with President Kenneth Kaunda.

During their talks it was suggested that the South Africans should speak to the ANC.

They declined but, after their return to South Africa, one of them approached President Botha and asked if he would have any objection to such contact.

My sources said Mr Botha told the businessmen he would have no objection and suggested they go ahead.

Concerned about the deteriorating situation in South Africa, the businessmen then relayed this information to Lusaka and a meeting is being arranged.

I was given the names of the two senior members of the party but was unable to contact them last night for comment.

Tambo Discusses Government's Actions, Struggle

MB251116 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Interview with ANC President Oliver Tambo on the "Close Up" program by Michael Wolfers; date and place not given]

[Text] Today we bring you one of the most powerful of the living voices in South Africa, that of the president of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo. President Tambo is in exile from the land of his birth as he leads the fight for freedom and human dignity for the South African people. The first point he makes is in response to my asking him what were the influences on his decision to dedicate himself to the liberation struggle:

[Begin recording] [Tambo] Well, I wouldn't say it was a decision as such. I was forced into a situation in which I found myself involved in the struggle. There was no decision to leave my profession, for instance, and going to struggle. I think the situation in South Africa reached out to me and drew me willy-nilly into the ranks of those who sought to oppose, fight, and destroy the system. There is no particular moment when there was a debate in my own mind whether to be or not to be in the struggle.

[Wolfers] The ANC as a political movement has a history going back to before the Russian revolution, but it has obviously been growing and adapting itself over the years. Can you perhaps (?trace) out for us the roots of the ANC's political thinking?

[Tambo] Quite frankly, the roots have shaped on the situation as it developed. For example, the formation of the African National Congress itself was rooted mainly in the fact that the British Government — colonial power at the time — had decided to transfer political power to the white settlers only. This, the result of consultations between the white colonists and the British Government, which excluded all participation by the nonwhites, as we were called at the time, perhaps non-Europeans, by the blacks. The Act of Union came out quite firmly with a situation in which the blacks, the Africans, the non-Europeans were excluded, and it was necessary therefore to continue the struggle against this colonial domination which had now been localized, and the African National Congress was formed. Now, it was foremd by people from all over southern Africa. It was a union of people. Again, it was a lesson from the wars of resistance to colonial aggression in which different tribes had fought separately at different times and places, and we had been defeated one at a time. The lesson we learned from that was that we must fight in unity, together. And so there again you find the roots of the African National Congress.

The Great October Socialist Revolution introduced and unleashed new forces in the world, including within South Africa itself, and the African National Congress was to enrich itself from the experience of peoples who carried the banner of that revolution, and generally the African National Congress has benefited from the experience of peoples fighting for liberation, for justice all over the world. It has participated in numerous international conferences, even in its early days. It was represented, for example, in Bandung and was present at the formation of the Nonaligned Movement. And all this goes to enrich, strengthen, reinforce the roots of the African National Congress. It feeds from the experience of fighting peoples the world over.

[Wolfers] I would like to raise in this context the changing pattern of history in southern Africa. In the past decade we have seen the liberation of Mozambique and Angola and more recently in Zimbabwe. What shape will the liberation in South Africa take?

[Tambo] Well, that is not such an easy question because one would have to define the kind of forces that are going to be drawn up by the advance in the struggle, and these are not easily capable of prediction. But I think there is one common feature. The people of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and everywhere are all inspired by one same unalterable conviction that the struggle in pursuit of its just cause must and will succeed, but not without sacrifice. And given the willingness, the readiness to make that sacrifice and to use every weapon of struggle at the disposal of the fighting forces, then victory is certain. In the South African case we are fighting a regime that is colonial for the reasons that I have indicated in that political power was transferred by a colonial metropole to a local settler community. So, we are fighting a regime that is maintaining and keeping us [word indistinct] in a status of the colonized. In that extent, our struggle is a national liberation struggle like all others against colonialism that is fascist, racist -- fascist, therefore capable of extreme acts of brutality. It must be expected and relied upon to destroy in its defense. It is racist and will appeal to race sen-

timents which has been the source of its political strength. Its social base is racist, is imperialist; it has ambitions and visions of conquering, reconquering Africa and therefore, in this conflict, the conflict, the struggle for South Africa, this regime can be expected to cross the borders of our own country and wage war on the neighboring countries and even beyond. These are all possible. So, one can say that the struggle in South Africa has all the possibilitiesof developing into a whole regional conflict which in turn could transform itself and assume international dimension. All these are possible. In that situation we are guided by the conviction that the people of South Africa, in South Africa, have got the will and the capacity to destroy that regime. Let me say ultimately that they are willing to make the sacrifices which that situation demands, but generally, in general terms, the situation in South Africa is likely to develop and embroil the people of southern Africa as a whole. We need to be ready for that. It is part of our historical reality. We have, as nations in this region, won our independence in spite of the resistance of the South African regime. But it is there as a reality and it is going to seek to defend itself and use every method at its disposal, and that is why the African National Congress attaches extreme importance to international solidarity and to the isolation of that regime so that the world can take its position firmly in support of not only the people of South Africa, but the people of southern Africa in the struggle to demolish the apartheid regime. [End recording]

Radio Freedom Rejects Convention Alliance

EA281205 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Compatriots, the KwaZulu bantustan leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and leader of the so-called opposition in the racist parliament, the Progressive Federal Party, Dr van zyl Slabbert, have [word indistinct] out the idea of a so-called convention alliance. There is more that united these personalities than this idea. Together they are opposed to any meaningful action to bring into being a united, democratic, and nonracial South Africa. Accordingly, they both refuse to initiate or participate in any mass action. They are against the international isolation of apartheid South Africa. They are virulently opposed to armed struggle and are happy to justify the violence of the apartheid system in the name of so-called law and order.

Gatsha Buthelezi's followers have not hesitated to attack and kill activists of the democratic movements in our country. On their heads and on those of their masters in Pretoria lies the unspeakable crime of the murder of Victoria Mxenge, [name indistinct] Mxenge, (Mathew Goniwe), (Fos Kalata), (Sitelo Musawi), (Paro Mukhonto), and many other patriots of our motherland. Both Buthelezi and Slabbert are content to serve in institutions created by the Pretoria regime to perpetuate the criminal system of white minority rule — respectively, the KwaZulu bantustan and the tricameral parliament. Despite the fact that the apartheid regime has said its say by its words and deeds against any peaceful change, Buthelezi and Slabbert continue to advance the empty perspective of dialogue with the cabal which has deployed secret death squads against patriots who are engaged in peaceful struggle.

The purpose of all this maneuvering is patently clear. It is to stop the struggle and create the possibility for the fascist Botha, Buthelezi, and Slabbert backed by the Reagan administration to impose a reformist so-called solution on our people, which would leave the apartheid system intact. The African National Congress would like to reiterate that there can be no discussion of a negotiated settlement while the leaders of our people are in prison. Furthermore, any negotiations will have to be about the transfer of power to the democratic majority. The issue of a united, democratic and nonracial South Africa is not negotiable. In view of the fact that the Botha regime has clearly and unequivocally said it is against the system of one person, one vote in a united South Africa, it is indeed idle to hold out the perspective of a convention with this regime. There is only one way forward. We must, and will, crack the apartheid regime between the hammer of armed action and the anvil of mass struggle. There is no middle road. (Inakho ishomi).

SWAZILAND

Foreign Exchange Transactions Suspended

MB290827 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 29 Aug 85 pp 1,16

[Excerpts] The suspension of quotation of rates of exchange of foreign currency against Emalangeni in Swaziland was announced by the Minister for Finance, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini, yesterday. The suspension follows the temporary closure of the foreign exchange market in the Republic of South Africa.

"External obligations of the Government of Swaziland, the Central Bank of Swaziland and other banks and financial institutions are being met in full on the due dates and reserves of the kingdom are more than adequate," the Minister assured the nation.

In a TV interview last night, the Governor of the Central Bank, Mr Brian Oliver, said it was expected that members of the Rand Monetary Area would be meeting in the next couple of days to discuss the situation.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Visits North Korea, Meets Kim Il-song

For Pyongyang reportage on the visit to the DPRK by a delegation headed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, including reports on his arrival, talks with DPRK President Kim Il-song, and a banquet hosted by Kim Il-song, see the North Korea section of the 29 August Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Bulawayo Mayor Detained To Help Police Inquiries

MB290816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0807 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Bulawayo, Aug 29, SAPA — The mayor of Bulawayo, Mr Nick Mabodoko, and a former mayor, Mr Mike Constandinos, were picked up by police yesterday and are being detained.

Government spokesmen said the two were "helping police with enquiries."

Mr Mabodoko was detained along with nearly all the city's black councillors and its town clerk two weeks ago and later released.

Mr C[illegible]andinos' attorney said uniformed and plain clothes policemen took him into custody early in the morning and searched his home.

The attorney said he did not know where the former mayor was being held nor why he had been taken into custody.

Eleven Bulawayo councillors, all of them ZAPU officials, were held for questioning after a police swoop in the early hours of August 16.

Several of them were released shortly afterwards.